THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,564—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
10th Feb.	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	—	—
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
9th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Bosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Alice Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

ough Tickets to New York in connection at or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for ries. Passengers for Europe have the option Genoa and returning via Venice or vice break journey at any port on route.

EABLE RETURN TICKETS

er by the Messageries Mari- the Austrian Lloyd from

APORE, KOBE

To sail on.
Feb. 1912.
Mar. "
Black Sea
NANG,
KONG,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Friday	9th Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	12th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	15th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 14th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

9th February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain,	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6384	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a President	3310	Bremer	16th Feb. 1912.
Kanzler	3000	Coltzan	26th Feb. 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, 5th February, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent

Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON. S. W

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

YOUR INSTINCTIVE LOVE FOR MUSIC

and your intelligent appreciation of it should urge you into the possession of a good piano. Neither the cheap piano of to-day nor the relic of the last generation are at all satisfactory accompaniments to perfect music. Let us prove to you how easy it is to buy a really

GOOD PIANO

which will remove all limitations to piano-playing. The perfection of the really good piano and your own increased appreciation of an instrument with the most responsive action, will offer the best possible incentive to artistic piano-playing.

PIANO & MUSIC DEPT.,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates

Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

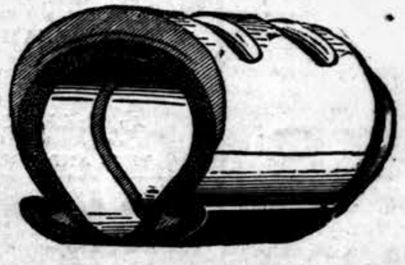
Native Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India invariably find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon, of the 3rd March, 1912, for the SUPPLY of Oils, from 1st April 1912 to 31st March, 1913.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

J. WILSON,
Offg. Store Keeper,
B. N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 2nd February, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Propertie at Tadwadi near Chirabazar, Girgaon.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Mr. Viram Dewjee and his wife Bai Hoorbai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days and at the time mentioned below and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Janu Koli (an Insolvent) Mahadeo Janu Koli, Joggonnath Janu Koli, Damoder Govind Koli, and Balkrishna Mahadeo Koli, the last two minors, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of September, 1910, the following landed properties on the premises.

LOT No. 1 TADWADI PROPERTY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Kalianji Hargowan is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tadwadi near Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Succaram, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhai Treacher, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Hormusji Bottlewala and on or towards the East by the property of Radhabai and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward 3588 and Street No. 28, bearing new Survey No. 8141 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees herein, at their Office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as suites of drawing-room sofas and chairs, zoonda and single almyrah, cupboards, chairs, iron-safes, new phonographs with records.

By order of the concerned—

37 computors and 6 comptometers, calculating machines very useful for offices and Banks and other firms.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the following insolvents Re Amratlal Dayaram.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
Re Cursondas Bhimji Ved—
Office table, cupboard, copying press screen office and light chairs, clock bookstand etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING.

IN AID OF
UNION JACK CLUB.
Under distinguished patronage
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
FEBRUARY, 13th 9-30 P. M.

MIDDLE WEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP
WESTERN INDIA.

Several other
FIRST CLASS CONTESTS.

EXHIBITION WRESTLING.

Book your seat early at
JOHN ROBERTS LTD.,
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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1912.

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See posters for full details of attractions.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB, 1912.

GREAT MOTOR CARNIVAL AND GYMKHANA.

Tortoise Races, Bending Races, Police Trap Race, Etc., Etc.

Ask for the special programme and entry forms.

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB. 1912.

THE CLOSING DAY.

The last will be the greatest day of all

MERRY ENGLAND and SPECIAL GALA COTTON CARNIVAL.

Particulars in full later, Keep your engagement list free without fail on this date.

It will be the last and greatest day of all.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 7.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 15-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 7-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·51 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £225,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying,

The P and O steamer "Moldavia" has shipped gold to value of £203,000 for India.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,40,00,000.

Rs. 6,20,000	were allotted	to Calcutta
„ 80,000	„	to Bombay
„ 1,10,000	„	to Madras
8,20,000		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 44,70,000	were allotted	to Calcutta.
„ 86,10,000	„	to Bombay.
„ 1,00,000	„	to Madras.
„ 1,31,80,000		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,81,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Transfers on Bombay ...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Good business done.
Futures	...Barely.
Manchester	... Holders very firm
Total Sales	...15,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 „
Imports	... 11,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·67 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 5-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·51	5·53	5·54	5·56	5·56
+11	+11	+10	+11	+10

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·56	5·53	5·50	5·48
+11	+10	+10	+10

New York official noon call March 9·77; May 9·93.

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·20; May 10·25.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	60,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	38,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	53,000
Exports to Continent ...	12,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·15 +25

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·89+23

Futures—Month of May 10·02+21

{ Advanced on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	10 1-16+1-16
Futures—Month of March ...	10·31+22
Do. do May ...	10·34+19
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 39 3-4+1-4

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports— London—Sellers.

Wheat White Karachi ...39 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.

Do Months— ......

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 unchgd

Do Months ... ... February—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...49 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ...Mar.-May

Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...51 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ...Mar.-May

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...44—1-4

Do. Months—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67—1-2

Do. Months—Feb-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-4—1-2

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nominal.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-13-6—0-2-0—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers —Firmer

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ...14 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 1-4 unchgd Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 72 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...	d 6 1-2 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 61 15-16+11-16

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35

„ „ Mutton Tallow ... 36-3

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quieter.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Value

Tone—Quiet but steady, very little offering.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. 15 5 1-2+3-4—Sellers

Months of Shipments ... Mar.

Tone—Steady—Fair demand at higher rates—Closed quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...20 0 3-4+1 1-2

Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but Firm.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 2 1-2+ 1 1-2

Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14-10 1-2 unchgd Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 16 6 +1 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 16 7 1-2+1 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Tone—Firm with a fair business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [8TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
31 Boxes Sovs...	22,80,000	London	Chartered Bank
8 Boxes Bulns.	4,80,000	do	do
1 Parcel Silver	21	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Parcel Silver.	23	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	25	30,549
B B and C I Railway ...	45	53,198

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, but some Private Bills have been placed at the current rate for the mail. Far Eastern rates continue steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. March
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144
Shanghai „	...193 1-2
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement and after declining 1-16 closes steady at the opening rates. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95	12	0
Settlement ... ... „	95	15	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 27 1-16 and 26 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 58 7-8. The local market continues firm and rates have again advanced closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs	24	1	0
Australian „ ... ... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „	68	3	0
„ 1st Settlement ... „	68	3	0
„ 2nd Settlement ... „	68	9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was a sharp advance in the Home markets yesterday and the local market opened firm with few sellers, good Broach being quoted Rs. 278 and fine Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 265. During the morning there was some enquiry in the bazaar, and good Broach advanced to Rs. 279 1-2. At Colaba there was further firmness and prices close as under. Sellers are scarce.

For ready cotton the market is firm with a moderate demand. Holders are asking higher rates all round, which somewhat checks business.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	289	March
Good M G Broach	„	280 1-2	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	276	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„	274	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„	270	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	268	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	258	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	248	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	257	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	241	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Firm
Estimated Sales ...	... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 9,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·57	5·59	5·60
+06	+06	+06
May-June	**June-July.**	**July.-Aug.**
5·62	5·62	5·62
+06	+06	+06
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·59	5·56	5·54
+06	+06	+0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is again easier as under.

Ready ...	Rs. 12	0	0	B.T.
April.-May ...	„ 11	11	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is easier. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7	11	6	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 8	4	0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55	0	0
Ready White Gulburga ...	„ 55	8	0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„ 51	8	0
Black Kutni ...	„ 46	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 57	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Forward ... ... Rs. 11 4 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35	8	0	
Forward ...	„ 7	3	6	R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready. ... ... Rs 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ... Rs. 42 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Easier.

Ready ... Rs. 6 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.

„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 6 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,760
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,935
David	413 3-4
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	2,615
New Great Eastern ...	197 1-2
Standard	1,130

PRESS.

New Mofussil	790

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1287 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	19,864 bales
Wheat	8,397 cwts.
Linseed	2,405 „
Rapeseed	206 „
Gingellyseed	7,014 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	11,947 „
Castorseed	9,548 „
Rice	13,056 „
Myrabollams	6,679 „
Cottonseed	22,157 „
Mowraseed	5 „
Gram	6,944 „
Joowar	332 „
Maize	3,586 „

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 8.

During the week ending 5th February 11,16,760 cwts of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st. January 1912 up to 13,45,736 cwts as against 15,32,545 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911.

KARACHI FREIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 8.

The freight market remains very quiet and there is but little enquiry either for near or forward positions. Shippers find themselves at the moment somewhat long in freight and are also experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining delivery of the produce against the contracts made.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th February.

42. Musketry.—Saturday, 10th February 1912.

Class-firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range, Colaba Firing, to commence at 4-30 p.m.

Dress :— Plain Clothes.

43. Parade—Saturday 10th February 1912.

Officers, D R F Specialists, and Gun Layers, instructions at Middle Ground, Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

All qualified Gun Layers should attend this parade.

No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery under No 1 of sub-Divisions. A 1 6 B L C is allotted to No 1 Company A 2 to No 2 Company.

44. Musketry—Sunday, 11th Feb. 1912.

The Inter-Company Cup Competition will take place at the British Infantry Range, Colaba.

Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards.

Captains of teams to be on the range to draw for places at 7-45 a.m.

Traversing Sights may be used. Aperture Sights are not allowed.

There will also be a Spoon Competition under the same conditions, these scores being taken from the Inter-Coy Registers. Those who select to fire for spoons who are not firing in the Inter-Company teams will use the spare and their scores will be taken separately.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.

Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th February.

118. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alotted for Class-firing and practice as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range.

Sunday 11th Inst. "G" Coy.

Monday 12th Instant "G" Coy. (Practice)

Tuesday 13th inst "A" and "E" Cos (Practice).

Wednesday 14th inst "A" and "E" Cos (Practice).

Thursday 15th inst "G" Coy (Practice).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

119 In accordance with Brigade Order No 138 dated 8th February 1912, the undermentioned officers, N C Officers and Volunteers passed an examination in Proficiency at Santa Cruz on 3rd February.

Lieut H J Dibbs, 2nd Lt C H Goodall, Corpl E M F Nicholson, Corpl M Gindell, Vol N C Barstow, Vol E J St J MunGavin,

120 Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "A" Coy

No. 3721 Sergt. T. Stockbridge to be Qr. Sergt.

No. 5819 L. Sergt. M. Byrne, to be Sergeant.

No. 5818 Corpl. B. P. Sharman, to be Lce Sergt.

No. 5154 L. Cpl. A. G. Johnstone, to be Corporal

No. 6749 Vol. P. W Dickinson, to be Lce Corporal

No. 6591 Vol. T. J. Cox, to be Lce Corporal.

121. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.

No. 7273 Vol. C. L. Burns.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,

Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club Matches 28 to 33 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday 10th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

The Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition will take place as Ghat Koper on Friday 16th Inst by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m.

Match No 1 (open) G I P By Vol Rifles Annual Rifle Meeting to be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 11th instant at 7 a.m.

Distance 200 yards, 7 rounds I V R A Target.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MATHERAN.

BIRTH.

MURISON—February 7, at Matheran, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEE-HART—Fbbruary 4, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, to Mr and Mrs W R Lee-Hart, S I Ry, a daughter.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—February 1, at Jhelum, Nellie, youngest daughter of William Mitchell, Esq, 21, Murrayfield Avenue, Edinburg.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail due at 5 a.m.

Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.

Maxim : "Lukewarm water will not run anything."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "China" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore per extra s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 1,723 giving a daily average of 55·5 and a total number of new cases of 611.

BOY INJURED BY A TAXI-CAB.—Luxmon Vithoo, a Hindu boy aged about twelve, was knocked down by the mud-guard of a taxi-cab near Gamdevi. He sustained injuries and was removed to the hospital for treatment.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.—A Hindu aged about thirty-five years jumped out of a tram-car, which was proceeding towards the Falkland Road Terminus, while it was in motion near Grant Road corner yesterday afternoon. He fell heavily and died instantaneously.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mal landaine, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow a conversational meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Head Quarter of the Brotherhood, when the members are invited to attend. On Sunday the 11th instant the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct the class and will address on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Aryan Education Society's High School, and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	........Kwang Hsu	Finck
Valse	........Unrequited Love	Lincke
Selection	...Faust (No. 2)	Gounod
Suite	........Sigurd Jorsalfar	Grieg
	No, 1 Vorspiel. No. 2 Intermezzo. No. 3 Homage March.	
The Ride of the Valkyries	....	Wagner
Serenade	...Sizilietta............................	Von Blon
Selection	...The Earl and the Girl	...Caryll

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

New Amusements Introduced.

Bombay's Carnival is approaching its finale. The days of the Exhibition are now numbered and in a few days the Maidan will be given over to the house-breaker. On Saturday 17th inst. the Exhibition will close its doors to the public. Whether "Old Bombay" will be missed is a question that the public must decide within the next few days. Certainly it has been the crowning triumph of the season; the Royal Visit with its opportunities gave an impetus to Bombay which its citizens were not slow in grasping and in the stately edifices on the Maidan with their attendant amusement shows Bombay has proved its ability to compete with Europe in providing for its people that greatest of early Victorian institutions, an Exhibition.

The Committee are using every endeavour to bring fresh amusements before the public within the short period which yet remains. On Saturday next an entirely new Vaudeville entertainment has been arranged, and the latest songs and dances will be given by the artistes specially engaged for the occasion. One of the principal items will be a dance by the celebrated dancer M. Maudkin Allen now on his way from Port Arthur to join the Russian ballet at Covent Garden. Taking advantage of his short stay in Bombay "en route" the Committee have succeeded in securing his services for the one night only. Included also in the programme is a series of vocal nursery rhymes given by children dressed in the costumes of the characters concerned. This will be given in a specially erected stage in the Stadium and special arrangements have been made to ensure comfortable seating accommodation for the crowd which is anticipated. There will also be a dancing cloth for those who themselves prefer to indulge in the terpsicorean art, dancing being restricted to ladies and gentlemen in fancy and evening dress.

On Sunday there will be a gigantic display of fireworks by Messrs. James Pain & Sons of London and as this is the last display given by this firm in connection with the Royal Visit it should be largely patronized. Besides the various "sky works" special set pieces "The Taj Mahal, Agra" and the "Civic Arms of Bombay" are announced. As large crowds are likely to attend this the public are advised to be in their seats as early as possible.

Full particulars of the Cotton Carnival on Saturday 17th the closing day, will appear shortly. We understand that every endeavour will be made to restrict the costumes to those of cotton material. This, a very pupular idea the small expense involved allowing many more people to get costumes than without this restriction. The "Merry England" masque which is advertised will be the biggest thing yet attempted at the Exhibition. It will include a May-pole Dance, the election and enthronement of the May Queen Morris dancers, Old English county dances and several other items which will be announced shortly. Special prices will be charged in the Stadium on this occasion as the expenses involved will be considerable.

The following message of sympathy has been sent to Lady Hardinge. His Holiness the Pir Chishti, President of the Loyal Moslem Association of Bombay, on his behalf and on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, sympathises with Lady Hardinge in the illness of Her Excellency's brother, Lord Alington, and prays for the speedy recovery of his Lordship.

ONE OF CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRANSFER REFUSED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Setalwad applied for a transfer of the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal to recover Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Setalwad said that this suit was identical with the one tried and decided by his Lordship sometime back. In that his Lordship had expressed in most definite terms his opinion about the evidence, which would be repeated in this suit. He submitted that it was therefore fair to his client that the suit should be tried by another Judge.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, said that the evidence in this suit would not be the same. Dani, who was made a party defendant on third party summons, had said in his written statements that the entry for Rs. 50,000 was a "havala" entry. Besides the Company denied consideration.

Mr. Bahadurji, who appeared for Dani, said that his client had no objection to the suit being tried by his Lordship.

After consulting the Chief Justice, his Lordship refused the application with costs.

On the application of the Advocate-General, his Lordship ordered that the "debenoesse" examination of Deoji Damodar would be recorded before him on Monday next.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted Moti Kashmir of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with the murder of Anji by stabbing him with a knife. On the 10th June last, a gang of "Hararanshikaris" was being taken by a constable from Gadag to Mulgad. They halted for the night at Harty where they went to the "chavdi". Anji was missing. It was ascertained that he had gone to another village to join a gang of thieves. A fight subsequently took place between Anji and Malla, another man of the gang, in which the former was stabbed. It was proved that the accused stabbed the deceased.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

His Lordship dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

THE HANDBILL NUISANCE.

Refuse Thrown on the Streets.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cook of the Health Department charged Raghu Issu, a servant in the employ of the Excelsior Cinematograph Company, with throwing rubbish on the streets under section 368 of the Municipal Act.

Inspector Cook said that he had warned the boy several times not to litter handbills about the streets. On the 16th January last he was found once more committing the offence.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, who was present in Court, said he did not desire to press the charge. He was anxious to get a ruling from the Court. The streets were daily littered with handbills, and the municipality found it impossible to keep them tidy. Appeals to the Police or the Cinematograph people were alike futile.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him one rupee.

In Bombay it is a well known fact that the proprietors of various cinematograph companies and theatres are in the habit of engaging boys to distribute handbills at different centres in the City and one can hardly go about in any thoroughfare or public conveyance without one of these being thrown at one. The nuisance from this has become intolerable. The office sepoys in all the prominent thoroughfares in the Fort, as well as in various narrow lanes in business centres, are in the habit of throwing waste paper and other refuse on to the roads. The residents of houses on the high roads can be seen throwing every morning cutchra from windows indiscriminately on the roads, and at times the passer by is soaked in dirty water thrown from upper-storeys. The Health Department has from time to time issued notices in the Press prohibiting this practice under Section 368 of the Act and have done all they could to prevent this by prosecuting. In the case of high houses the difficulty is to find out the culprit and even when one is found and convicted the nuisance frequently recurs. Recently the Health Department wrote to the owners of several cinematograph companies and other people requesting them to desist from this annoying practice of indiscriminate distribution of handbills through the agency of boys and many of them would not stop it as it was opposed to their interests. The Police were asked to intervene, but declined. As a test case one of the boys was prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as above reported and the Magistrate, agreeing with the Municipal Authorities, convicted the accused. This conviction ought to be a sufficient warning to those who indulge in this objectionable practice.

The Municipality has provided dustbins, sanitary bins and paper bins at various places. The Streets are swept and cleaned, but, as soon as the offices are opened, the hamals throw out refuse and papers, and will not give up the practice of throwing refuse on to the roads after opening their packages near their godowns. Now that the Magistrate has found that all advertisement papers come under the category of refuse it would be well for all concerned to see that no refuse of any kind is thrown on to the roads.

BARODA DEPORTEE CASE.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, J. Aba Saheb Ramchandra appeared yesterday, in answer to a notice issued at the instance of Inspector Cowasji Petigara of the C. I. D., to show cause who he should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 500 and one surety for the like amount to be of good behaviour for one year.

The prosecution case was that the respondent was a deportee from Baroda State and a habitual cheat. He was a desperate and dangerous character and always took precautions to conceal his presence in Bombay by adopting various aliases and by changing his dress and place of residence. He was about to publish a book entitled "Police Lila," which the inspector was informed, contained defamatory statements about British justice and the conduct of the magistrates and the police. He had printed two handbills regarding the intended publication.

Superintendent Sullivan, who conducted the prosecution, applied for a postponement on the ground that Mr. Pettigara was ill.

The respondent said that the attendance of Mr. Pettigara might be dispensed with.

His Worship said that in view of the allegations against the respondent, Mr. Pettigara's presence could not be dispensed with. The case was then adjourned.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Haji Tayeb Jamal and another Mahomedan were charged with robbing Tukaram Luxmon, a Hindu, of a cash-box containing cash and postal stamps to the extent of Rs. 17.

Tukaram is employed in the Mazagon Co-operative Stores. On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock he was seated in the shop when the two accused, and a third person who has disappeared, went up to him and said they intended to make some purchases. The first accused took hold of the box while the other two held the complainant by the throat. After they had run away the complainant raised an alarm and the accused were arrested. The box was found lying on the road. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Messrs Turner Hoare and Co. his suppliers of motor-cars.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar the following resolution was carried :

"That the Corporation have learnt with great regret of the death of Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, who as a member of the Corporation for about 10 years rendered useful services to the city. That a copy of the resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Consideration was given to the Health officer's report for the quarter ending 31st December 1911, which has been published already.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved that the report be recorded. He remarked that the Health Officer had pointed out that the number of deaths from phthisis showed a decrease, but he did not give any explanation for it. For his part he doubted such an improvement.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that the Health Officer's report should be more interesting and instructive. They did not want a collection of statement of bare figures only. He also suggested that in future in the reports for the second, third and fourth quarterly reports the statistics given should be progressive figures, namely the figures for the quarter and also those of the previous quarter or quarters. He asked the mover of the proposition to include his suggestion in it as a rider.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji accepted the rider.

The Commissioner said that it was not necessary to have the progressive figures as at the end of the year a whole review of twelve months was given.

Mr. Wacha three times interrupted when the Commissioner was addressing the chair and the President at last calling him to order remarked that he would not allow such interruptions.

Mr. Wacha said that he must speak. The Commissioner was obstructive. Whenever an improvement was suggested he opposed it.

The President once more called Mr. Wacha to order and asked the Commissioner to proceed.

Mr. Cadell, continuing, said that the quarterly reports had to be prepared quickly and much of the details required could not be included in them.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney remarked that to give members time to consider Dr. Jehangir might withdraw the rider.

Dr. Jehangir refusing to do so, Mr. Readymoney moved as an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. Sallebhoy Currimji Barodawalla seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla supported the amendment.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla said that the improvement shown under the head of phthisis was due to the disinclination on the part of doctors to certify the death as due to phthisis. They might put it down to "diseases of the respiratory system" and a corresponding increase under the latter head made this more likely. When a death occurred from phthisis, the authorities disinfected the premises where it occurred and hence the disinclination.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra said that the slur cast on medical men by Mr. Jaffer was uncalled for and unjustifiable.

Dr. Sukhia pointed out that most of the death certificates produced were given by doctors, who saw the deceased after death. The information was gathered by the Registrar from the relations of the deceased.

After some more discussion, the amendment was carried.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities in the city and the general pressure in the mains during the month of December 1911.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the memorandum be recorded. He said that in his ward at Parel the residents did not receive water at a proper pressure. The twenty pound pressure was given only about mid-night when people were sleeping. He hoped the Commissioner would take steps to give a good supply in that locality.

The memorandum was recorded.

MOTOR-CARS IN BOMBAY.

The Commissioner submitted for the information of the Corporation copy of the report for the quarter ending 31st December 1911 giving a statement of motor-cars and motor-cycles on which a tax was collected during the period. The report showed that 557 motor-cars and 41 motor-cycles were taxed. The tax collected amounted to Rs. 8,214.

Mr. Readymoney remarked that the number did not come near the actual number of motor vehicles in the City. There were over a hundred taxicabs and about fifty motor-cars which were run by Europeans and others, who run them for here individually in addition to the large number of cars owned by private people.

The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla suggested that all the new cars had to be registered at the Police Commissioner's office, and therefore if the Municipal Commissioner would have to make some arrangement to find out all the new cars registered and then tax them.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said that there were only thirty taxi-cabs running in Bombay and about a dozen or fifteen private cars. The number shown in the report could not be much less than the actual number. If there was any difference it might be about a dozen or so at the most it might be 25 or 30.

The report was recorded.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation next considered the correspondence with Government regarding excess recoveries made by them on account of certain plague charges from the sum due to the Corporation by Government and the Commissioner's report stating that the sum of Rs. 61,124 recovered by Government in excess of the amount properly recoverable could now be finally written off as irrecoverable from them.

The Commissioner in his report among other things stated :

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution I have the honour to inform the Corporation that, as desired by that Resolution, I addressed Government in a letter. In reply the Secretary to Government, informed me that Government refused to reopen the question on the ground that the subvention of 17 1-2 lakhs given by Government to the Municipality was a final and very liberal settlement of all obligations of Government to the Municipality.

The claim of the Municipality was previously rejected by Government in their Resolution on two grounds: that it was impossible to discriminate between the charges debitable to Government and to the Municipality respectively: and that the Municipal Commissioner had suggested in a similar case that the charges should be equally divided. It will been seen that Government have now rejected the Municipal claim on an entirely fresh and different ground. The subvention of 17 1-2 lakhs to which Government refer as having been given by Government to the Municipality is made up principally of the grant of Rs. 14,50,000 made by Government in their Resolution of June, 1899. I presumed at first that the remaining 3 lakhs referred to the net grants amounting to Rs. 2,17,168 and Rs. 1,31,389 made between the years 1898-99 and 1905-06 for the construction of Plague Camps and for discretional relief, respectively, on account of charges under these heads which were properly debitable to Government. I have since, however, been informed that the 3 lakhs additional to the 14 1-2 lakhs subvention represents the calculated value of the amendment of the Municipal Act, whereby the Port Trust payment of general tax was raised from nine tenths to nineteen twentieths of the full amount leviable. As regards the subvention of Rs. 14,50,000 it will be noticed in the first place that, though it was made in 1899, it does not seem to have occurred to the Accountant-General in his correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner during the years 1902 and 1903, that the subvention covered charges properly debitable to Government and paid by the Municipality, nor was there any suggestion to this effect in a Government Resolution in 1903. Secondly, if the terms of the Resolution of June 1899, be referred to, it will be seen that the grant made under this Resolution to the Bombay Municipality (at the same time as grants were made to 24 other Municipalities and one Local Board) was purely a grant-in-aid and the Resolution contains no indication or suggestion that charges debitable to Government on the principles laid down by the Government of India in their letter No. 5551-A of 29th December 1897, were included in or allowed for in this subvention. I need only refer to the smaller grants aggregating Rs. 3,48,000, above-mentioned, to observe that it is somewhat difficult to see why Government should have paid them at all in the various years ending 1905-06 if, as is now laid down, the grant of 1899 was a final and liberal settlement. The increase in the amount of General Tax payable by the Port Trust was, I understand, made as a contribution by the Trust to the finances of the City in view of the heavy Municipal expenditure on plague measures and on sanitation generally from which the trade of the Port might be expected to receive lasting benefit and protection. In any case the contribution was at the expense of the Port Trust, and it appears incorrect to describe it as a portion of a subvention given by Government to the Municipality. It is true that there was a great delay in the consideration of the matter by a Committee of the Corporation. But this delay however regrettable does not affect the question since a claim supported by vouchers is equally easily examined whether the vouchers are ten or two years old. So far as I am aware, no attempt has been made to dispute the correctness of these vouchers as now submitted and it may be observed that no attempts was made on behalf of Government in 1903-04 to obtain vouchers the money being summarily deducted from sums due to the Municipality. The position therefore taken up by Government is that they are at liberty to set off charges debitable to them on principle laid down by the Government of India against a subvention given by them as a grant-in-aid without reference to any such charges, and before these particular charges had been considered at all. If it be objected that the orders of 30th December 1903 have received the approval of the Government of India, I would observe that these orders were based, as has been pointed out above, on grounds that have now been shown to be incorrect, and the Government of India if they and the Government of Bombay were satisfied of this fact, would doubtless agree to these orders being modified. Moreover, the ground on which the refusal of Government is now based is in itself an entire departure from the reasons given for the orders of 1903.

The amount involved is not great, being Rs. 61,124-1-9 (the amount summarily recovered by Government from the Municipality Rs. 1,11,017-7-3 less the amount properly recoverable. Rs. 49,893-5-6) and it is as a matter of principle that I am bound to bring it before the Corporation. The sum is not at present shown in the balances of the Corporation, and it can now be finally written off as irrecoverable."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and the president be requested to forward to Government a further representation to Government on the subject demanding the money due to the Corporation. In moving the proposition Sir Ibrahim said it was a question in which principle was involved. Government had set forth different arguments whenever the claim was made and the Commissioner had met the arguments each time completely smashing their case. He therefore congratulated the Commissioner on his able report and the very sound and logical answers given to every argument set forth by Government. The report showed great amount of ability and sound financial knowledge of the Commissioner. Sir Ibrahim then gave the history of the whole case, concluding that he did not agree with the Commissioner in recommending the Corporation to write off the amount. Government in a similar case had deducted an amount which they thought was due to them by the Corporation from the amount of the contributions which Government had to make to them; therefore the Corporation should now adopt the same course and deduct the sum of Rs. 61,124 from the contributions they had to make to Government. Imitation was a sincere flattery and they might flatter Government by imitating them in this way. The Governor had expressed a wish that best feelings should be promoted between Government and the Corporation and he would now ask His Excellency if their deducting an amount due by them from the contributions could promote feelings of good feelings between them.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconding the propositions remarked that it was a financial chickenery and the Government policy was only "Head I win tails you lose."

The proposition was carried and the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

J. J. Art School Scholarships.

The following is an outline of the new scheme for the administration of the Mayo Memorial Fund in connection with the Sir. Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art at Bombay as published in yesterday's "Government Gazette." The income of the Mayo Memorial Fund in connection with the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, Bombay, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay shall be administered by the Principal for the time being of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhop School of Art, Bombay, in defraying the expenses of scholarships to be tenable and medals to be presented at the said School of Art. In awarding the scholarships, the Principal of the said School of Art shall be guided by the following rules or such other rules as he and the Director of Public Instruction and the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time agree upon regard being always had to the purposes for which the fund was originally raised. Three scholarships tenable for two years to be called the "Mayo Scholarships" one of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem and two of the value of Rs. 10 each per mensem, shall be awarded biennially at the examinations held at the School of Art in April. The scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem and one of scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem shall be attached to the painting atelier and the remaining scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem shall be attached to the sculpture atelier. One silver medal to be called "The Mayo Medal" shall be presented annually to the most successful student in each of the three following subjects :—Architecture, Painting and Modelling. Provided that no student shall be entitled to receive more than one Mayo Medal and if any student having been awarded a Mayo Medal shall be qualified to receive a second medal in any of the said subjects either in the same or in any following year he shall receive in lieu thereof the equivalent value in books or some other useful form of memorial. The Principal of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art or officer administering the income of the fund shall submit and furnish to the Director of Public Instruction a yearly account at the close of each financial year showing full particulars of all receipts and expenditure and in what manner the income has been administered.

Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £150 a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be £37-10s. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University, College or Institution during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State. Fees for private tuition are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him. The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class, if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Educational Adviser. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of his scholarship declines to return to India in accordance with the undertaking mentioned in Rule 5, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England. At the expiration of his scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject are to be made to the Educational Adviser. Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render his return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain H. Shotton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacKinnon, 3,049 tons, Captain G. Young, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Oolobaria 3,436 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Itola 3,402 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Sphinx		Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr de Burgh	R I Marine
In Stream.		
Majidi	1857 Geddie	Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 8.

Beswada	3270	Kilner			M M & Co
Clan Mackinnon	3009	Young			J Finlay & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickcey	China	28-8	P & O Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Irismere	2326	Hunter			
Itola	3402	Tucker	Calcutta		M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin			K N & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates			H S N Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sumatt			M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean			Shah S N Co
Steenbergen	2455	Younge			T M & Co
Pundua	2126	Whytehead			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3436	Ramage	Calcutta	6-2	M M & Co
Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	Calcutta		M M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shotton			——

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Martin	China	13-3	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Kchi	12-2	
C & B Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Marseilles	18-2	
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
M Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
N Helios	860	Kundsen			F F Campbell & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Carr	Bushire	1-12	T M & Co
P Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Naseri	912	Watson			Bo & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Capri	2718	Figari	Kobe	10-2	B Line
3 Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetting	Antwerp	9-2	W & A G & Co
4 Mansuri	2121	Gore	Hull		B & P S N Co
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	13-2	
6 Sicilia		Dante	Genoa	15-2	B Line
8 Habsburg	2416	Sebetich	Trieste		A L S N Co
12 & 13 China	4161	Tocque	London		P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	8-2	M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2920	Tecanaka	Kobe	9-2	N Y Kaisha
P & O Dock.					
Kanzler	1665	Coltzau	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
M W D D					
Sofala	3436	Bawan			M M & Co
H W V D					
Linga	951	Bothwell			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Clan Mackinnon	Young	Glasgow, Dec 29
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta, Jan 28
8	Itola	Tucker	Calcutta, Jan 17

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf

The steamer Oolobaria, Captain Ramage, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Itola, for Calcutta, &c.
" Moshtari, for Persian Gulf.
" Wartenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay on February 7.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, passed Suez on the 7th instant and is due to arrive here on the 18th morning and the same Co's steamer City of Birmingham, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Croxteth Hall s—4,000 cwts myrabollams P. Mathuradas and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

China s—4 bales skins R. M. Kooka; 1 bale hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bundle carpets, D. Sassoon and Co; 3 1-2 cwts ivory, R. Mohomed and Co; 2 1-2 cwts wax, Engine Meiffre.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxteth Hall s—2475 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri; 2,060 cwts wheat, 252 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Annie Rickmer s—16 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwts gram, 1000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Steenbergen s—110 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co. 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Steenbergen s—4,000 cwts gram, 1,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—32 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 6,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BERGEN.

Ariosto s—185 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—187 1-2 cwts dairy produce A C Kohler; 35 bales hides Nizamudin and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat bran, H A Esmail.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 275 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 40 chest opium, H Ramnarayen; 20 chest opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—40 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, and Co; 1000 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 360 bales cotton, M. M. Moosabhoy.

Capri s—418 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, the Japan C. Tr. Co; 2 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirkfield s—2000 bales cotton N. W. Kaisha.

Capri s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

C. Maru s—19 1-2 cwts lac, D. Chothia and Co; 7 cases chutney, M. Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Are you suffering
FROM
DYSPEPSIA
OR
INDIGESTION.
Then Try Edward's Papiya Essence.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, etc., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach. Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,

Medical Hall, Benares.
Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau "Bagha Depot, Betteah Champaran," "I was suffering with Diarrhoea, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible, the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 9th February, 1912.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS Excellency's tour in Gujarat and Kathiawar has been anything but a pleasure trip, indeed, it has been a business excursion calculated to try the strongest constitution. Since leaving Bombay, the Governor does not appear to have had a moment's rest and in the long, full programme Lady Clarke has borne her part splendidly. The main idea of the tour was, of course, to visit and become personally acquainted with the districts affected by scarcity, and to ascertain on the spot what measures are being taken to relieve distress and whether those measures are adequate and likely to prove so as the hot weather approaches and the scarcity is likely to be more keenly felt. His Excellency has found conditions happily less severe than he feared, and there is no necessity to declare famine anywhere but in the Panch Mahals—though the pinch is beginning to be acutely felt in both the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts. However, he assured the residents of those localities that the conditions are being closely watched and Government will do all it can which lies in its power to avert distress and to save the cattle. His Excellency took occasion to read Ahmedabad a lesson as to its duty in regard to local affairs when presented with an address by the Municipal Committee of Management, which had an application beyond the limits of that city, and which it is hoped will not be without good effect. The Ahmedabad Municipality was suspended for incapacity, and others have been and may further be dealt with unless greater energy is displayed and the benefits of local self-Government more intelligently appreciated. In the words of His Excellency, Government suspended the Ahmedabad Municipality with great reluctance and only because its proceedings had become a grave public scandal. A Committee was appointed to bring order out of chaos, but though the work was difficult and disagreeable the Committee has succeeded to such an extent as to call forth a tribute of praise from His Excellency, who recognised the energy and enterprise displayed in grappling with the muddle into which the civic affairs of Ahmedabad had fallen. The powers of the Committee have been extended for another year, but his Excellency held out the hope to the citizens of Ahmedabad that their privileges will be restored to them when the Committee has restored its municipal status and there is no danger of a relapse. The lesson which Government has been forced to teach, said Sir George is "a plainful one; but unless public spirit can be trusted to dominate factions and public interests, to crush out private advertisement and private advantage, the elective principal cannot produce the results which we have the right to expect from it."

The Committee is apparently fully alive to its responsibilities and, in view of the rapid expansion of the city, seeks to open out congested areas, and construct new thoroughfares, according to a settled town-planning scheme. But the financial difficulty stands in the way and the Committee desires an elastic source of revenue, either in the form of a terminal tax on passengers, the creation of an Improvement Trust or grants from Government, preferring apparently the first of these as simplest. But it is the least likely to be sanctioned, for, as the Government told the Committee, the substitution of a terminal tax for octroi is a matter not readily to be determined on. Objections are raised to such a tax on various grounds and before Government could agree to press the imposition on the Government of India it must be assured that there are no other means of providing the revenue which the Municipality requires. That there are other means his Excellency clearly indicated. He foresaw the increase of revenue which must result from re-assessment and from the developed suburbs. Concerning Government grants no specific promise was made, but the Committee was told that Government has in its next Budget provided for sanitary grants to the extent of eight and three-quarter lakhs, and although this has been ear-marked for specific projects there may be a balance and if the Committee will come forward with a carefully prepared scheme their claims will receive sympathetic consideration. That promise does not actually amount to depositing money in the bank but it is, or should be, enough to encourage the Committee to undertake the consideration of a scheme and to lay something tangible before Government for approval.

Possibly the most congenial of the many tasks undertaken by the Governor was that connected with the Madhavlal Runchodlal College of Science, whose founder Sir George declares to have grasped the growing requirements of India, knowing well that the teaching of science hitherto has been most inadequate and superficial and that it has failed alike to leave an educational impress upon the Indian students and to be turned to practical account for the advancement of Indian industries. The scientific problems of this vast country, in the opinion of Sir George Clarke, can be, and ought to be, best solved by trained Indian brains on Indian soil. But his Excellency took the opportunity of denying that he had devoted himself exclusively to the cause of science. Considering its position and its importance he might have been forgiven if such were the case, but we endorse the claim of his Excellency that to say he has over-rated scientific at the cost of classical or general education, is to mis-state facts. The precise words of Sir George's denial may well be here given: "I believe that I owe more to Classics than to any other branches of study though they alone could not have satisfied the needs of my career. There is truth in the statement that a Classical scholar is never a prig, which does not mean that a true scientist is necessarily a prig. I am even inclined to agree with Professor Max Muller that literary culture can far better dispense with physical science than physical science with literary culture, though nothing is more satisfactory than a perfect combination of the two." Sir George's creed is that wide and liberal general culture should precede scientific specialisation, but he recognised that practical limitation of the most formidable character present themselves more particularly in India. The speech, in which His Excellency referred to this subject was one of the most exhaustive he ever delivered on the educational problems of this country, and though he showed that every branch of education had received full recognition and encouragement, he accentuated the fact that the teaching of science in India is miserably inadequate and that, apart from the practical aspects of science training, the natural bent of the Indian mind needs the corrective which knowledge of the laws of nature can supply.

MILITARY BANDS. Economy is doubtless an excellent thing, and in a profession like the army, where most of the young officers pay for the privilege of working, being unable to live on what they draw, any effort at reduction of expenses must be a move in the right direction. The proposed abolition of military bands has, however, created considerable surprise amongst those who are interested directly or indirectly in military matters. It is contended that the band absorbs a number of men who would otherwise belong to the firing line, and also that considerable reduction of expense would be effected by doing away with it. As regards the first contention, it is by no means proved that bandsmen are useless on active service: they are trained to act as stretcher-bearers and receive instruction as such every year from a medical officer. In case of war, twenty bandsmen, a sergeant and a corporal are employed in this manner; the remainder, the acting bandsmen, rejoin their companies on mobilisation. Besides this, they are all thoroughly efficient soldiers, and it frequently occurs that the best shooting unit in the battalion is the band. The advantage to the men themselves is considerable. They learn a trade by which they can support themselves on their return to civil life, and are not faced by the problem of unemployment by which most time-expired men are confronted. Apart from all these considerations arises the question of money. The Government grant of £160 a year for the up-keep of a battalion band is surely well spent, when we consider that the band is the recruiting officer's most powerful ally. It is the sight of well-drilled troops moving rythmically to martial strains that attracts the crowd. Our peculiar military system which depends upon voluntary enlistment cannot afford to dispense with this ally and if the proposed scheme were carried through, the recruiting returns would be certain to suffer diminution. The Navy has recognized the utility of bands in this respect, and has not merely increased the number of theirs but has also established a school of music at Eastney for the training of bandsmen. It is also contended that the younger officers of the Artillery and Engineers find the yearly subscription a considerable strain, one which they are unwilling to meet. It is hard to believe that the majority of them are indeed so wanting in esprit-de-corps as to grudge the inconsiderable sum demanded of them. Line officers have for some years been exempt from any such subscription, so that the grievance is at any rate, not a general one. Every other nation possesses military bands, and the proposal to do away with them in the British Army is not one calculated to meet with general approval. To the officers of a regiment the band is usually a source of pride and pleasure, and is associated in their minds with almost every event in their career. It graces all their social functions, it plays while they dine, they embark for foreign climes to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind me," they set foot in England again to the sound of "Home, sweet Home;" they bid a last farewell to their dead comrades to the measured beat of the Funeral March. From the point of view of Tommy Atkins the advantages of the band are great. It helps to enliven the tedium of a long day's march and takes the soldier's mind from the contemplation of the many miles he still has to cover. Without it, he would have nothing to think of but "How much further have we to go?" With the music to cheer him he steps out briskly, and the weariness of the long field-day is almost forgotten. It is hard to believe that the authorities will persevere with their scheme in the face of so much popular opposition. Military music is interwoven with some of the best traditions of the service, and the abolition of the bands would mean the infliction of an irreparable loss.

COTTON MILL SHARES. THE present state of the Bombay share-market calls for attention. The bulk of share transactions is of course concerned with cotton mills, there are few capitalists in this city who are not more or less interested in them. At the present moment, as we recently stated, there is a depression in the yarn trade with China; the yarn mill shares are consequently neglected and they have fallen to some extent, after an appreciable rise some months ago when it became known to the public that there was a great demand for yarn for China markets and that practically the spinners had sold all their productions months ahead, at rates which would secure a good margin of profit. As the position of the yarn trade is not quite healthy at present, the lull in the demand for yarn mill shares is easily understood. But the position of the weaving mills is quite different. The revolution in China does not directly affect them. The demand for their cloths continues still strong though they have already made large sales, carrying most of them very nearly up to the end of the year, and at such rates that they have made large profits and can pay good dividends. In the circumstances it is somewhat remarkable that weaving mill shares should also share the depression which has come over spinning mill stock. Possibly the parties who daily deal in these stocks in the bazaar are not discriminative and their speculative followers evidently operate, one way or the other, also indiscriminately, taking no notice of the different conditions now ruling regarding these two classes of stocks. Hence they fluctuate more or less together. This may go on until time for the declaration of dividends, when there is every reason to believe that the difference between the conditions of the two classes of these stocks will be brought conspicuously before the investing public. The weaving mills, we are glad to say, are doing very well and the trade continues as healthy as could be wished. Prospects are very promising if great and sudden disturbances do not upset the course of the rates for the raw material.

A LISBON (Reuter) telegram says:—The natives of Timor have rebelled. The Governor has asked for a warship.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moldavia" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 8-30 a. m. on Thursday.

THE Adjutant-General proceeded from Rangoon to Calcutta yesterday on completing his Burma tour.

No change was made at yesterday's meeting in the Bank of Bengal rate which remains at 8 per cent.

THE Bishop of Rangoon leaves for Calcutta on Monday to attend the Episcopal Synod. His Lordship returns to Rangoon on the 20th February.

DURING the week ending February 6th there were no removals from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, but 346½ chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE office of Chief Accountant of the Bombay Port Trust having been separated from that of the Secretary, communications on banking matters, accounts, bills, etc., which have hitherto been addressed to the Secretary should in future be addressed to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust Offices, Ballard Road.

THE play entitled "Basaweshwar" is to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that it contains scenes and words which are likely to bring into hatred and contempt certain classes of His Majesty's subjects in British India and to incite persons to acts of violence.

THE following Marathi plays are to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that they contain words which are likely to excite disaffection towards the Government in British India:—"Sangit Lanka Vidhwansa Natak" (*i. e.*, "Musical drama of the destruction of Lanka") and "Prithviraj-Samyogita Natak" (*i. e.*, "Prithviraj and Samyogita Drama").

AT the meeting in Calcutta of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday evening Col. Harris was re-elected President, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Mr. G. Thibaut, Mr. Haraprosad Shastri and Lieut.-Col. Drury, Vice-Presidents, Mr. Tipper, General Secretary and Mr. D. Hooper, Treasurer.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 3 was 700, giving a death-rate of 37·16 per annum per thousand as against 43.21 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·86 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 11, plague; 27, small-pox; 5, measles; 1, cholera; 38, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 201, affections of the respiratory organs; 61, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 30, still-born; 104, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 338; Hindu low caste, 95; Musalman, 159; Parsi, 20; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 444 as against 427 for the corresponding period of last year, and 384 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

WE have not had anything very exciting to entertain us this week, so, for a change our summer-like weather has suddenly turned to winter. This was our experience on looking through the window on January 18. Over a great part of the kingdom snow fell heavily, and in many districts a blizzard raged. Monmouthshire, a large part of Wales, the Midlands, Yorkshire, the north of England, and Scotland were covered, the drifts in some places being many feet deep. The type of weather which prevailed over Western and Northern Europe was of that character which has invariably produced our coldest spells in January, February, and March, and there was every indication last night of a continuance of the wintry conditions. Then we women are rejoicing at the new idea of a "revised" marriage service, in which the word "obey" is omitted, it will be used at the Chapel Royal Savoy, this afternoon, when Miss Una Stratford Dugdale, daughter of Commander Edward Stratford Dugdale, R. N., and niece of Viscount Peel, is married to Mr. Victor D. Duval. The ceremony of "giving the bride away" will be dispensed with, the father of the bride simply leading her up the aisle and then leaving her with the bridegroom. The Rev. Hugh Chapman, chaplain of the Chapel Royal will officiate, and six bridesmaids, attired alike in tunic frocks of white net and chiffon, with Botticelli headdresses of silver tissue and pink roses, will attend the bride, who is to wear a dress of rich white satin, with a long Court train of old Brussels lace, the gift of the Hon. Mrs. William Cecil. Mr. Ernest Thesiger is to act as best man, and after the ceremony Mrs. Dugdale will hold a reception at 13, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park; while the honeymoon is to be spent at Heatherhurst, Frimley, lent by the bride's aunt, Mrs. Baggallay. But it did not come off successfully. The bride, Miss Una Stratford Dugdale, is a daughter of Commander Edward Stratford Dugdale, R. N., and a niece of Viscount Peel, and is a prominent member of the Women's Social and Political Union. Mr. Victor D. Duval, the bridegroom, is the secretary of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. In their wish to modify the Marriage Service they were carrying out the theories of the Suffragists. The announcement of the intention to use a modified form of ceremony attracted to the chapel a large congregation, among whom were many Suffragists. At the very opening of the service the officiating chaplain, the Rev. Hugh Chapman, advanced to the altar steps and made a brief but dramatic statement, explaining the reasons why he had withdrawn his consent to the omission of the undesired words, in which he said: Before the commencement of the service I wish to state that owing to the publicity given to the marriage by the Press, I have been compelled at the last moment to take advice as to the legality of a wedding with the omission of certain words, which might not commend themselves to those concerned. Having been informed that the omission of those words of the Marriage Service was sufficient to render its validity at least doubtful, more especially in a royal chapel, which belongs exclusively to the King, we have agreed among ourselves to read the service throughout as an act of loyalty to his Majesty, while we sincerely hope that before long there may be an amended form of service which shall render it possible for Christian people to receive the blessing of the Church without hurt to their susceptibilities and, as we believe, in the true spirit of the Gospel of Christ.

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

Under the patronage of the Kaiserin and the active leadership of Frau Hedwig Heyl, the millionaire society leader known as the "Mother of Berlin" because of her many philanthropic activities, the women of Germany are engaged in preparations for a women's exhibition, which will be called "Woman in Home and Business." The exhibition will be opened on February 24 in the great salon at the Zoological Gardens, and will last for six or seven weeks. It will show the accomplishments of woman in every sphere of human activity which she has so far invaded. Music will be provided by a band of lady musicians, who will play, exclusively, compositions written by women. There is to be a library filled only with books whose authors are women, and the exhibition hall will be decorated with paintings made by feminine hands and sculptures by women artist. The role women have played in the world's wars not only as Samaritans but as soldiers, will be graphically illustrated. The organisers promise to astonish "mere man" by the staggering display of feminine accomplishments in those occupations and professions commonly regarded as the monopoly of the sterner sex by a profusion of facts and figures. Exhibits will be shown to convince the most sceptical observer that women have invaded permanently and successfully the fields of manufacture, commerce, banking, law, medicine, journalism, the Church, politics, theatre and opera management, to say nothing of the humbler callings wherein women and girls have long competed with men. Shortly after the opening of the exhibition the National Congress of German Women will take place for the purpose of discussing pressing feminine topics of the hour, including the question of the army conscript service for women.

WOMEN M.P. IN SWEDEN.

In his speech from the Throne at the opening of the Swedish Parliament a Bill was announced giving women the franchise and making them eligible for election as members of the Riksdag (Parliament) on the same conditions as men. The parliamentary franchise has been extended to women in Norway, Finland, New Zealand, Australia and in five States of America.

TABLE-LAYING ART.

"The Laid-Table" is the name of a unique exhibition which opens in Berlin on January 23 and in which royal Princesses, duchesses, and other society leaders will compete for prizes for art table decoration. Princess August Wilhelm of Prussia, the Kaiser's beautiful daughter-in-law, is one of the moving spirits of the affair. The rules provide that each competitor shall personally design her table scheme and perform the manual labour connected with preparing it. One of the most interesting entries is the table of Frau von Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, wife of the multi-millionaire banker. She will show a polished walnut table laid in old English fashion without a cloth with silver plates. In the centre will stand an antique Chinese vase filled with flowers grown in Frau von Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's own greenhouses. Count Montgelas will compete with a table laid for a hunting supper. The entire service will be in silver with decorations of pink roses and porcelain hunting groups. The most piquant feature of the exhibition promises to be an entry called "Supper for Two," arranged for the prima ballerina of the Russian Court Opera. Half hidden under the plate reserved for the guest of honour will be an "entrè" consisting of a dog-collar of pearls, while over the chair will hang a priceless ermine cape marked "dessert." All the other decorations will be snow-white, Fraulien Julie Kulps, the concert singer, entitles her table, "How a Wife Nourishes Her Husband," while another popular artiste, Fraulein Angelina Gurlitt Schulars, shows a table labelled "Indiscretions," filled with the breakfast dainties a woman of fashion enjoys in the privacy of her own boudoir.

WEALTH AND RESPONSIBILITY.

We might almost divide the world into two great classes: the people who feel their responsibilities and the people who do not. A well-known Bishop the other day, while speaking on social topics, said "that if there was any feeling which was rising in men's minds in this democratic age, it was that of recognising the responsibility of wealth." True, indeed. But it is no use beginning at the wrong end. Each individual has to feel his responsibility for himself. He cannot be forced to do so. It is a matter of education and character. Just as sad as to see people squandering money, knowing you cannot help them, is it to see people getting no good out of their possessions. The judicious spending of money can only be looked for in cases where responsibility has been realised. Those who have always been brought up amidst great wealth from childhood are sometimes found to remain blind to the duties that wealth entails on them in a way that seems extraordinary to the clearer-sighted. But are rich men who have made their own fortunes more ready to take up the responsibilities of their position than the rich by inheritance? It is hard to dogmatise, though many instances at one jump to the mind of self-made rich men who have been generous to a fault, and have sought might and main to improve the social conditions of their fellow-creatures and fellow-citizens.

Responsibility of parents towards their children—the greatest of all human responsibilities—is inextricably and inevitably mixed up with the question of wealth and its responsibilities. The family is the unit of the nation. But what happens when homes are only houses, and the parents of families shirk the responsibilities that belong to them and, think only of giving their children a good time "Poor little things, troubles come soon enough. Let them be happy while they may." That is the sort of attitude that is threatening to spoil the generation that is coming on. The cult of "Comfort at any cost" now takes the first and foremost place, Duty and Discipline take the second. In the opinion of many, too much wealth has enervated our nation, and threatens to sap our national vigour and integrity. If that be so, cannot home training do something to stem the evil? Can we not teach our children by precept and example to recognise the law of Others' Rights, which excludes a selfish love of luxury, and the law of Duty, which makes us good neighbours and good citizens? It is to be feared that in these days among all classes there is a tendency to shuffle off responsibility. Ease is preferred to trouble. One cannot refuse agreement with the Bishop's dictum that the sense of social responsibility should rest upon every Christian citizen. That anything should undermine or blunt that sense would be a national misfortune.

"ŒDIPUS REX."

Most of those who were fortunate enough to witness last night's production of "Oedipus Rex" at Covent Garden, and thus to have lived through two hours of extreme emotional tension made not only endurable but enjoyable through the power of supreme art, left the house with a deep sense of humility. Whatever this unforgettable performance may have owed to the ingenuity of so great a master of stagecraft as Professor Max Reinhardt has proved himself to be; whatever may have been due to the splendid elocution of Mr. Martin Harvey and his supporters, the fact remains that even to-day, twenty-three centuries after the first production of Sophocles' "Oedipus," this tragedy remains not only unrivalled but unapproached. The story of King Oedipus is so well known that it need scarcely be recapitulated. The tragic fate, the malign destiny, that make the wise and brave King of Thebes unwittingly murder his own father and wed his widowed mother, in fulfilment of an oracle; his subsequent despair and remorse culminating in self-inflicted blindness; the whole sequence of events, in which the noble humans are but puppets in the hands of a power as cruel as it is relentless—all this would be positively unbearable on the stage were it not for the sublime art of the dramatist who knew how to clothe unspeakable horror in a garment of classic beauty. Parricide, suicide, self-mutilation, anguish of the soul, the bitter injustice of wholly undeserved suffering, emotion, and deeds that would tear at the spectator's heartstrings and cause intense pain, are here presented with such purity of form, noble rhythm, perfect construction, classic serenity, that the marvellous beauty of the form triumphs over the horrors of the dramatic material.

AMERICA LEADS.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, a prominent Washington hostess, whose marriage to Mr, Edward S. Stotesbury, a banker, to-morrow will be the chief social function of the season, enjoys the unique distinction of having beaten all American records in the value of wedding presents. Her future husband has literally showered gems upon her. His latest gift, a regal pearl necklace, is valued at £100,000. Altogether, it is stated, Mr. Stotesbury has given his bride diamonds and jewellery valued at £200,000. Mr. J. P. Morgan's gift to Mrs. Cromwell is a superb, pear-shaped diamond pendant, which the newspapers report is valued at £5,000. Other gifts include sets of solid gold dishes, and a number of gold watches and clocks, which the bride laughingly declares friends have given her as a reminder of her chronic unpunctuality.

RAILWAY NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Owing to the erosion of the despatch ghats at Goalundo during the rains of 1910 sanction has been accorded to the consideration of new despatch ghats at Faridpur station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. F. J. Harvey, Executive Engineer, North Western State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that line with officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class until further orders.

Mr. J. P. Williams, Deputy Loco Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Loco Superintendent of that Railway from the 15th January, 1912, and until further orders, and Messrs. A. E. Pearse and K. M. Kirkhope are reverted to the rank of officiating Deputy Loco Superintendent and to the substantive rank of District Locomotive Superintendent, respectively.

Mr. C. L. Taylor, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway. from the 13th January, 1912, and Mr. S. E. S. Williams reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent.

IT is understood that the Kaiser is desirous of paying a visit to Switzerland in September in order to be present at the Swiss army manœuvres.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

MR. HALDANE LEAVES FOR BERLIN.

Important Political Business Suspected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Sir Edward Grey was received in audience at Buckingham Palace to-day, after which Lord Lansdowne spent half an hour with the King.

Reuter learns that there is no truth in the report that negotiations are in progress between Britain and Germany regarding the partition of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. The Anglo-German Treaty of 1898, about which there is so much speculation, refers to a purely hypothetical situation, and only comes into operation when Portugal, of her own free will, agrees to dispose of her colonies.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Lord Haldane, who had an audience of the King on Tuesday, left for Berlin yesterday, this sudden departure occasioning much speculation.

The *Daily Mail* says the journey is connected with important political business, and associates it with the audiences which Sir Edward Grey and Lord Lansdowne had of the King yesterday and with the speech of Mr. Lloyd George on the 3rd instant.

BERLIN, FEB. 8.

Lord Haldane's visit is purely a private one.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

Outcry of Indignation still Continues.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The outcry regarding the harshness of the sentence on Mr. Bertrand Stewart, the secrecy of the proceedings and the reliance on a witness of very doubtful antecedents continues. Meanwhile, it is exciting indignation in Germany, which resents the British Press impugning the justice of its Supreme Court.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Concerted Action Required.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

A letter of the State Department replying to the enquiry of Germany with regard to America's attitude towards events in China, explains America's views and expresses the hope that the integrity of the administrative entity of China will be strictly respected and absolute neutrality maintained. The letter further hopes that none of the Powers will act except in concert with all.

There have been frequent exchanges of views since the Revolution in China began, with Great Britain, Germany, France and others and they have shown that all are agreed as to the wisdom of maintaining a policy of concerted action.

This has resulted in an identical note to the Peace Commissioners at Shangai, declaring that all Powers are agreed to respect China's integrity and sovereignity.. If interference should become necessary, then America believes that concerted action will be maintained in order thus to exclude all misunderstandings.

The letter advances the principle of deterring financiers of foreign nationality from making loans not approved by their Government.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Ottoman Cabinet Institutes a Boycott.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 7.

The Cabinet has decided to enforce the closing of all Italian institutions in Turkey, including private banks and insurance companies.

THE BRISBANE STRIKE.

Some Men Resume Work.

BRISBANE, FEB. 8.

Some strikers are resuming work. Non-members of the Trade Union are unloading the steamers. It is understood that the Governor has sent a communication to Mr. Harcourt with regard to Mr. Fisher's refusal to send troops.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Visit to Berlin.

BERLIN, FEB. 7.

Lord Charles Beresford is staying at the British Embassy. He lunched with the Kaiser at the Palace this afternoon.

At the luncheon with the Kaiser yesterday in addition to Lord Charles Beresford, there were also present Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral Mueller, Admiral Holmann and General Heeringen.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAUGE, FEB. 7.

Queen Wilhelmina went for a drive to-day, for the first time since her indisposition, which has been keeping her in bed for weeks.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 8.

The delegates to the Sugar Conference have consented to reduce by 30,000 tons the increase demanded in the export quota, German delegates referring the modification to Berlin.

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Mr. Churchill's Arrival at Belfast.

EXCITED AND ANGRY CROWDS.

TROOPS AND POLICE HELP TO KEEP PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Mr. Churchill and Sir Edward Carson left for Belfast yesterday evening by different routes. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin have arrived there. Mr. Redmond has not yet recovered from his recent accident and will only make a brief speech.

The weather in Belfast is cold and wet and the ground beneath the marquee, where the Liberal meeting is to be held, is a quagmire.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

It is announce that the streets of Belfast will not be lined with troops, but strategic points will be held by concealed bodies of soldiers. Lord Londonderry, Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig will be in Belfast to assist in preserving the peace.

BELFAST, FEB. 8.

On arriving here Mr. Churchill met with a mixed reception. Several hundred persons had assembled outside the station and there was some cheering. The crowd made a rush to surround Mr. Churchill's motor-car, but the attempt was frustrated by the police. The chauffeur had some difficulty in driving through the concourse to Mr. Churchill's hotel. Rain was falling heavily throughout. The reception on the whole was hostile. Large placards have been posted in various conspicuous places stating that " Ulster will fight."

Mr. Churchill breakfasted with Lord and Lady Pirrie. Crowds gathered outside the hotel and sang "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia." Cheers were also raised for Mr. Bonar Iaw and Sir Edward Carson. The shipyards were working this morning, but five hundred men did not resume work after breakfast. They paraded the streets carrying Union Jacks.

Lord Londonderry, Sir Edward Carson, Captain Craig and other leaders of the Unionists gathered in the Ulster Club.Dragoons have been posted in danger zones. Troops later marched to the football ground accompanied by noisy crowds. The weather conditions prevailing cause the utmost discomfort and it is likely to rain all the day long.

LATER.

Mr.Churchill arrived on the ground safely in a motor-car which was blocked for some time by large, angry crowds, but the police succeeded in extricating it. The ground was surrounded by infantry, cavalry and police,while other soldiers were stationed in the adjoining streets and fields with arms piled.

Mr. Churchill met with a rousing reception from the gathering of six thousand persons in the marquee through which rain was pouring, rendering the ground a black bog.

The Nationalists in the vicinity displayed the effigies swinging from ropes, labelled "Londonderry" and "Carson," "The Turncoats," while in the Orange quarters youths paraded with sticks and banners bearing the inscription "No Home Rule" and also carrying the effigy of Mr. Churchill..

HOME RULE BILL.

A Corrected Forecast.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The *Daily Chronicle* to-day corrects its forecast of the Home Rule Bill and says that the Irish Parliament will control the excise and not the customs. Hence, there will be Irish members at Westminster, but they will not vote on the temperance and licensing questions.

DISSENSION IN THE CABINET.

Remarkable Statement by the "Standard."

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Following up the Conservative rumours of dissension in the Cabinet, the *Standard* gives prominence to what it describes as a "remarkable statement" by its Lobby correspondent, to the effect that the recent Cabinet Councils were concerned with criticisms of Mr. Asquith's leadership. The statement goes on to say that Mr. Lloyd George and his friends are intriguing with a view to bringing about the fall of Mr. Asquith.

In such an event, the correspondent asserts, Mr. Asquith may be created a Lord of Appeal and Lord Morley may become Premier with Mr. Lloyd George as leader in the Commons, as Mr. Asquith's friends would not accept Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister.

FLOODS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

France, Spain and Portugal are being visited by great floods. The King and Queen of Spain, returning to Madrid from Ferrol, were blocked at Leon for several hours. There is widespread devastation.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 8.

Heavy rain fell here to-day. Mr. Warner has completely recovered from his illness and has been allowed to practice at the nets, but it is not likely that he will play in any match.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The bank rate of discount has been reduced to 3 1-2 per cent.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

More Russian Troops for Astrabad.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS EX-SHAH A PENSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, FEB. 7.

The Government is willing to grant the ex-Shah a pension of fifty thousand tomans, and to restore the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 8.

The Russian Consul at Astrabad has asked for reinforcements owing to murders and robberies in Mazanderan, which is in a state of anarchy, owing to the want of discipline among the troops of the ex-Shah.

Accordingly, two companies of infantry, with two machine guns and two mountain guns, are under orders for Astrabad, one company with machine guns for Barfrush, and another for Meshed-i-ser.

THE MINERS' DISPUTE.

South Wales Owners Withdraw from Conference.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

A National Joint Conference of coal-owners and miners was held in London to-day, and adjourned after a two hours' discussion, the South Wales owners withdrawing because, they said, men were disregarding the existing agreement by uncompromisingly insisting upon a minimum wage with the alternative of ceasing work. The withdrawal may wreck the Conference, or it may lead to a settlement in the rest of the country.

THE POSITION OF ARABIA.

Mr. Hogarth's Lecture.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Mr. Hogarth, of the British Museum, lecturing before the Central Asian Society on Arabia, said that Turkey's loss of the western province would go near to involving the crash of the whole empire. The immediate result would be anarchy, all down the Red Sea shore. Britain, he said, would be compelled to take possession of the province or allow Germany to do so. Mr. Hogarth urged that Britain should render any aid, direct or indirect, that it could towards the maintenance of the Ottoman Power in its present provincial possessions in Western Arabia.

Sir Henry Durand, who presided, said it was devoutly to be hoped that Turkey would retain its hold, if the alternative was the enlargement of British responsibilities, which could not be safely extendedfrom that point of view. He regarded with misgiving the danger of our recent action in Southern Persia.

AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON.

Vessels Alleged to be Unfit.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

A message to the *Daily Mail* from Sydney states that the Commonwealth is protesting to the Admiralty concerning the condition of the Australian Squadron. It is alleged that some of the vessels are unfit and are liable to break down.

BRITISH TRADE.

Increases in Imports and Exports.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The increase in imports for January amounts to £4,309,161, and the increase in exports to £2,685,981. The latter is principally represented by iron and steel manufactures, machinery, chemicals, drugs and dyes.

A FAMOUS REMEDY CONDEMNED.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

Professor Gauchet has reported to the Academie de Medicine that the famous remedy "606" has caused numerous deaths, which have been hushed up.

MOVES OF TROOPS CANCELLED.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The War Office has issued a notification cancelling the moves of the Inniskillings to India; the Warwickshires to Aden and Lincolnshires home.

MR. ASQUITH'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

It is officially stated that Mr. Vaughan Nash, Mr. Asquith's Private Secretary, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission in succession to Sir Francis Hopwood.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The death is announced of Major-General Henniker-Major.

[Major-General the Hon. Arthur Henry Henniker-Major, C.B., was born in 1855, being the third son of the 4th Baron Henniker. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge of which University he is a Bachelor of Arts, and passing the Staff College, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1875. He saw service in Egypt in 1882 and from 1889 to 1891 was Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. In 1895 and the year following he commanded the Guards' Depot and subsequently the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards. He was mentioned in despatches thrice during the Boer War of 1889-1902 and in 1904 was appointed Brigadier-General for the Administration of the Irish Command. He then had command of the 1st Guards Brigade, Aldershot Army Corps, from 1907 to 1909. Since that date Major-General Henniker-Major had commanded a division.]

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Gujerat Moslems' Address.

GARDEN PARTY AT NOWROJI HALL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 2.

Their Excellencies spent this morning in visiting institutions and other places of interest in the city, amongst these being the Mahaluxmi Training College, the Widows Home and the Jumma Masjid.

In the afternoon the Governor received an adress from the Gajerat Moslem League which was read in Urdu by the president, Syedmia Ahmedmia Kadri. The address drew attention to the enhancement of fees in high and middle schools and requested that at least five per cent. out of ten per cent. of free studentships open to backward classes should be reserved to Mahomedans. The establishment in Ahmedabad of an Islam match factory was mentioned and the Government was asked to extend its facilities for obtaining wood.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE MAHOMEDANS.

The Governor in the course of his reply said:—"I have been anxious to see the relief camps in Panch Mahals and to enquire into the state of the drought-affected districts of Gujerat. It is the earnest wish of the Government to avert distress as far as lies in our powers and to be fully prepared for larger measures which may become necessary before the next monsoon.

"As regards the reservation of free studentships I think you are comparing the present situation with the conditions which existed 26 years ago. In 1886 free studentships were abolished and I note that the Director of Public Instruction in his annual report for 1909-10 stated :—'In Government high schools and Colleges the policy has been to discourage all free studentships as much as possible, except in the case of those who in addition to being poor have a distinct claim of some kind upon the department.' Boys of ability can win scholarships. From 1886 down to last year, therefore, there were no free-studentships in Government schools, but a limited number of scholarships were allotted to each district. When, however, we decided on grounds which I fear have not been universally understood that high school fees must be raised in the interests of these schools and of secondary education generally we were anxious that sons of poor parents should not be excluded by the increase. The existing scholarships in the districts were, therefore, retained and in addition ten per cent. proportion of free studentships was provided. I suggest to you that the situation has certainly changed for the better and that chances for your boys have been distinctly improved. It is true that the poorer classes of your community can participate only in half of the 10 per cent which is reserved for the backward classes, but I do not think that you need fear that Mahomedan boys will necessarily receive only one-third of that half. Five per cent. of free studentships reserved for backward classes will de distributed in each school according to local circumstances and it is only when other backward communities are equally well represented that Mahomedans might receive so small a share as one-third. I should certainly hope that Mahomedan as their desire for high school training increases would be able to do better than this, and at least I am sure you will see that the changes of last year gave Mahomedan sons of poor parents better chances.

THE REAL TEST OF EDUCATION.

"I cannot help noticing a tendency to regard admission to high schools as an end in itself and to estimate the advance of education by the number of scholars. This may be and sometimes is misleading. In considering the success of the educational machine the real test is the amount of soundly assimilated knowledge which outgoing boys carry away with them. From this point of view I cannot help thinking that wastage occurs and that the proportion of boys who enter high schools derive very little permanent advantage. I can even imagine cases in which it would be rather cruel to send a boy a to high school at all, since the only result might be bitter disappointment without any real compensation or gain.

"The second point to which you have drawn my attention is the decline of home industries among members of your community. I am not quite sure whether you refer to any special decline among Mahomedans or whether you have in mind the decline which has affected those industries in India generally. As you know Government have been instituting careful enquiries with the state of such industries and as a recent resolution will have told you, we are trying to help the handloom weavers. We are also doing much to promote the extension of Co-operative Credit Societies from which I believe real benefit will result. I visited the Islam Match Factory which you refer on the occasion of my last visit and was greatly interested in all I saw. I regard it as a very encouraging instance of Mahomedan enterprise. At the time I remember that the difficulty complained of was the scale of Railway freights and I fear that correspondence which started after my return to Bombay did not lead to much practical result. As regards the supply of wood the position is happily simpler and the powers of the Government of Bombay are adequate. I understand that the present concession expires on the 15th June next. If an extension is applied for, rest assured that it will be gladly given. I cannot ever hope to meet the members of your League again at Ahmedabad, but I shall try and follow your progress from a distance.

NEED FOR EDUCATION.

"Remember that in educational matters you have a leeway to make good and some years must elapse before the effects of apathy of the past can be wholly removed. You may be perfectly certain that the Government whose only object is to obtain the best will do the fullest justice to your community when it has produced an adequate supply of educated Mahomedans able to compete on equal terms with Hindus and Parsis. Do not think too much of securing more posts on the Legislative Councils and local bodies. Your university in preparing the way, for which H. H. the Aga Khan has rendered inestimable services, can accomplish a great deal. An extension of the special privileges you already enjoy would be relatively a small advantage. Lastly, while cherishing your religious and your racial characteristics, seek in all ways to work in full harmony with other communities for the general advancement of India. This is the best advice which I can leave with my many Mahomedan friends in this country."

THE GARDEN PARTY.

Later Their Excellencies attended a Garden Party given at the Nowroji Hall by Mr. Naoroji Vakil.

Mr. Vakil welcomed Their Excellencies in a felicitous speech in which he reviewed the reforms introduced by the Governor, and in reply, Sir George Clarke said that he believed the duties of a Governor were getting more and more difficult and strenuous. He thought his predecessors must have had easy days compared with those which he had had. One drawback of these strenuous days was that it was more difficult for the Governor to go about the Presidencey and to get into touch with the people. He thought it was important that the Governor should do that, that he should go to the great centres of industry and, having found what were the peoples' needs, to do his best to satisfy them.

Ahmedabad was a city of which they might all be proved. Its mill industry was at present passing through a depressed time, but it was only suffering from the depression which had affected mill industry all over the world. It the industry was at present under a cloud it would emerge from that cloud stronger and with greater rigour.

In the afternoon Lady Clarke vizited the Ladies Club, and, in reply to the address of welcome, said: "It has been a great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of visiting the famous city of Ahmedabad, so full of interesting buildings of historic fame and remarkable for their beauty in form and skill in workmanship. The statement that this club was formed in 1888 points to the fact that the want of means of social intercourse amongst ladies, which is now widely realised, must have been felt here a quarter of a century ago. I should think from what I have gathered since I have lived in India, that yours must be one of the earliest clubs of its kind, and in the 25th year of its existence you must have had time in which to test its value. Much social intercourse must have been promoted and many close friendships must have been formed through its heip which I am sure will have done great good.

It has been said that "Life has no pleasure higher or nobler than that of friendship." I congratulate you all on being members of the Club which must have set an example to many other towns in India. Now many clubs for ladies exist, but 25 years ago they must have been very rare. I am very glad that you recognize that it is my desire to take a keen and sympathetic interest in all good movements towards advancement of the women of this country. I have been impressed from the first with warmhearted nature which is a natural characteristic of the Indian woman, and with the deepseated spirit of gratitude in her which I have everywhere found, I can assure you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to meet you, and it is my sincere wish to help you in any way that I can, but as you know, I am only staying in Ahmedebad for a very few days and our programme for the time is a very full one. The only thing I am able to do, therefore, is to accept your kind invitation to visit your Club, and, by addressing you in these few words, to come into touch with the ladies of Ahmedabad.

Lady Clarke visited this afternoon the Vanits Asram, an indigenious institution devoted to the education of Hindu widows and girls and Her Excellency spoke a few words of sympathy and encouragement in reply to the address presented.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR MADRAS.

Lord Pentland's Reported Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

The *Hindu* learns on good authority that Lord Pentland, Secretary for Scotland, will be appointed Governor of Madras in succession to Lord Carmichael and will assume office by the end of March, Lord Carmichael taking charge of Bengal on the 1st of April,

LATER.

The Madras Mail understands that there is no foundation in the statement published in the *Hindu* that Lord Pentland would succeed Lord Carmichael and also contradicts the statement regarding Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's appointment succeeding the late Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

Arrival at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 8.

Sir O'Moore Creagh and Staff arrived here by special train from Wellington this morning and was received at the Cantonment Station by Lieutenant General Sir John Woon, commanding the Ninth Division, Major-General Mackenzie-Kennedy, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade and the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, the British Resident. His Excellency motored to the Residency where he will stay during the visit. Lady Creagh arrived on Monday.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will inspect the troops in garrison at the general parade to-morrow morning.

LATER.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief today inspected the various regiments of the garrison in the barracks. His Excellency attended the Gymkhana races this afternoon at which Col. Poore and officers of the 7th Hussars were " at home."

To-night he dines with Sir John Woon, tomorrow night he will dine with the officers of the 7th Hussars at their Mess. On Saturday Sir Hugh and Lady Daly will give a dinner party in his honour at the Residency.

Sir O'Moore Creagh leaves for Belgaum on Sunday evening. He was to leave on Sunday morning on a visit to Gersoppa Falls, but this has been cancelled.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

Lord Alington's Condition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Lord Alington passed a quiet night and his strength is well maintained.

H. H. the Aga Khan left Government House this evening for Bombay.

Mrs. Forbes left Government House for Bombay this evening.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Lord Charles Montague returned to Government House from the Central Provinces last night.

Lord Alington's condition continues to show marked improvement.

THE *C. and M. Gazette,* announces the engagement of Earnest Sopper, 17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, and Miss Dorothy Dane, the eldest daughter of Sir Louis and Lady Dane.

SIR Reginald Cradock's farewell visit to Nagpore will probably last from 10th to the morning of 19th February,

A CHAIR OF COMMERCE.

A Munificent Offer.

The following correspondence is published as a Press Note, for general information :—

"Westfield," Warden Road,
Bombay, 30th January 1912.

To His Excellency Brevet.-Colonel the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., etc., Governor of Bombay.

Your Excellency,—

The public of Bombay cannot be too grateful to your Excellency for the keen and lively interest you take in the welfare of the people committed to your charge and for the zeal and ardour with which you have been endeavouring ever since you took charge of the exalted office of the Governor of Bombay to initiate and promote schemes calculated to secure the advancement of the people. As I strongly feel that it is the duty of every citizen to offer your Excellency every possible help in the realization of those schemes, I venture to approach your Excellency with the following proposal which, I am sure, will appeal to your Excellency's most favourable consideration.

I belong to a characteristically commercial community and am, therefore, deeply interested in the imparting of commercial education to the rising generation. It is my firm belief that India's salvation lies in the promotion of industry and commerce. But I am sorry to have to say that there are no facilities afforded to such of our youths as are desirous of going in for commercial education. If your Excellency's Government establishes a College of Commerce, I am ready to place at your Excellency's disposal a sum of Rs. 2¼ lakhs which should be invested to form a permanent fund to endow a Chair in some branch or branches of Commerce study to bear my name in perpetuity.—I beg, etc.

JUGMOHANDAS VURJEEVANDAS.

4th February 1912.

Dear Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas,—

I thank you warmly for the most generous offer contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo. It is, as you are aware, my earnest wish that a College of Commerce should be fairly launched before I leave India. I have long thought that the development of commerce and industry is essential to the progress and prosperity of India, and that such development could be greatly aided if we were able to provide a sound commercial education in all its branches.

I am very glad to find that you, with your far greater practical experience, hold the same views. If, as I believe, Government will soon be in a position with the help of the Commercial and Industrial bodies to take steps to create a College of Commerce, I shall most gratefully accept your most generous offer to endow a Chair to bear your name in perpetuity. Meanwhile, I warmly thank you for the promised help which, following upon the splendid donations which have been made to the cause of science teaching, fills me with encouragement and shows the fine public spirit which animates the wealthy citizens of Bombay.

With all best thanks—Yours, &c.,

G. S. CLARKE.

TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

Fears of the Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, FEB. 8.

Great anxiety is entertained in local telegraph circles as to the future of telegraph subordinates. The local branch of the Indian Telegraph Association sent a telegram to the Viceroy praying for a definite assurance that in formulating the amalgamation scheme during the final stage or after the amalgamation introduced the personal interest and prospects of telegraph subordinates in all grades will in no way suffer.

The fact that the Government has not condescended to contradict such strong rumours, on which are based the apprehensions of the staff, that the amalgamation will involve the compulsory retirement of all over 25 years' service with a wholesale reduction, is causing the gravest disappointment in the telegraph staff who, however, hope that the Government will soon relieve their worst fears by a full assurance with regard to those now in the Telegraph Service.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

The *Pioneer* announces, when Mr. Maxwell takes charge of the Telegraph Department in April Mr. Iver Thomas and Mr. Streatfield James will be posted to headquarters as Directors of Construction and Traffic, relieving Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Styan. The latter will take charge of the Punjab Circle while a new departure will be made in the case of Mr. Sutherland who will be appointed Postmaster-General, Central Circle, in place of Mr. Rogers proceeding on one year's leave.

Mr. Meredith, Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle, will be transferred as Director to the United Provinces Circle vice Mr. Streatfield James.

Various postings will also take place in the Postal Department at the end of March. Mr. Hutchinson, Deputy Director General, will take leave and will be succeeded by Mr. Clarke whose place in the United Provinces will be filled by Mr. Hogg, Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Tullock, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, will act for Mr. Hogg. Mr. Hennyngton, Postmaster General, Bengal, will revert to the Madras Civil Service at his own request and Mr. Schonemann, Senior Assistant Director, will act for him, the permanent promotion going to Mr. Rogers who has acted for three years as Postmaster General.

NEW CAPITAL OF INDIA.

Protest against Acquisition of Bungalows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 8.

The following telegram has been despatched by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce to the Chief Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department :—"The Chamber protests strongly against the action of the Government in acquiring bungalows in the Civil Lines of Delhi as a great hardship will be inflicted on non-official residents in Delhi. The Government should make provision in the temporary new city they propose to build sufficient to accommodate all their officials and subordinate staff.

INDIAN PLAGUE RETURNS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

During the week ending 3rd February, deaths from plague in India were 13,789 against 16,082 seizures. In the Bombay Presidency there were 1,736 deaths ; Madras 440, Bengal 2,049, the United Provinces 5,494, the Punjab 426, Burma 79, the Central Provinces 1,519, Hyderabad 1,205, Mysore 367 and Central India 403.

COLONEL MacLagan, R.-E., took over the charge of the office of Chief Engineer of Buildings and Roads, Lahore, yesterday from Mr. Farrart,

BANK OF BURMA.

Alleged Misleading Balance Sheets.

AN ELABORATE REPORT ISSUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 8

An elaborate report by the joint liquidators—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and E. R. Holdsworth—into the affairs of the Bank of Burma Ltd., at the date of suspension, 14th November, 1911, was issued last evening. The report however does not contain very bright reading for those it concerns. It opens with the history of the Bank which was incorporated on November 16, 1904, with a nominal capital of ten lakhs. On June 30 last the paid up capital reached Rs. 17,62,590. Several comments appear on the various directors reports between 1907 and June 1911.

In the opinion of the liquidators,the Bank appeared to have lured money from the depositors by offering a much better rate of interest than they could obtain from other banks. That would have been justifiable if the investments had been sound, but they were of a most speculative nature and such as no bank carrying on business on sound rules would have entered into. When examining the balance sheets it was sound that the reports to shareholders and depositors were misleading and not a statement of true facts. Several extracts from various directors, reports are quoted as showing the conduct of affairs of the Bank and pointing out certain omissions and errors in them. The balance-sheet on June 30 last was incorrect. A sum of Rs. 71,229 was deducted from the gross income for contingencies which, in view of the state of the share market and the amount of bank advances—i.e. Rs. 1,22,75,000 seemed quite inadequate even with the addition of the sums set aside in previous years. In the liquidators' experience no bank wishing to carry on sound business would advance money on such securities as was the custom of the Bank of Burma to do. The attitude adopted on June 30th was that all concerned in the Bank gambled on a rise in the market. Reference was then made to the serious loss sustained in conection with Rangoon Refinery Company. Of the sums extended by the liquidators on the refinery, a large portion was repudiated by the British Burma Petroleum Co.The money expended was advanced by the Bank of Burma to the liquidators of the Refinery Co. who were in a hard position seeing that they had already distributed dividend to the shareholders of seven per cent and yet were unable to meet their liabilities to their creditors.

THE ONLY ASSETS.

Practically the only assets were one hundred and thirty-five thousand shares in the B. B. Petroleum Co. An arrangement was then entered into by which the Bank received a sum of Rs. 5,000 paid by the B. B. Petroleum Co., took over the shares in the liquidators' hands and acquitted them of further liability, thereby involving the Bank in a loss of Rs. 8,26,000. The expenditure of such large sums of money by the liquidators of the company appeared to be a most extraordinary proceeding. On the debit side of the deficiency account the liquidators had placed the nett amount of present estimated unsecured loans and overdrafts, namely Rs. 23,15,230 which, in order form an approximate idea of the position, might be taken as bad in view of the standing of the persons to whom loans were made,the security which they furnished, and the fact that the deficiency might and probably would be much greater than shown. The liquidators had not credited the deficiency account with the amount of uncalled capital ofRs. 2,37,500 as it was very doubtful how much of this would be recovered. From the limited time at the liquidators' disposal they had not been able to make the report fuller and had been further handicapped by the fact that the records of the Bank's investments were not well kept. It was appeared to them very unlikely that the shareholders would receive anything. It was quite impossible to estimate at present what the creditors might receive seeing that so much depended on the realisation of British Burma Petroleum Co's shares, in the Moolla Oil Co., and the Irrawaddy Petroleum Syndicate. They thought that the interests of creditors would be best served by continuing a voluntary liquidation, but, acting under supervision of a court, as there would be many questions upon which it would be desirable to ask the court for advice. If the company went into compulsory liquidation, they feared that majority of the assets would be quite unrealisable.

As regarded the late management of the Bank, they were of opinion that the directors and managers were guilty of reckless and gross mismanagement of the funds of the Bank. The Bank was used practically entirely for the purposes of two directors, Messrs. Mower and Clifford, in the financing of their schemes. It was so easy for them to get money from the Bank that the funds might almost as well have lain in the office safe of Messrs. Mower & Co. There were three firms all apparently dependent or concerned with each other namely, Mower and Co., Mower Ltd. (gone into liquidation since the bank's suspension), and Marshall Cotterell and Co., Ltd. When Mower and Co, wanted money they put in as security script of any company they had at hand without regard as to whether it was not quoted on the market. When Mower and Co. Ltd. wanted money they would put in a letter of lien holding all the assets for the bank. What those assets or their value were there was little in the records to show. At the liquidators' interview with the directors they disclaimed any intention of wilfully gambling with the funds of the Bank and stated there were no other outlets for the bank's funds in Rangoon than those in which they had invested.

OPTIMISTIC DIRECTORS.

Their reply was in that case that the directors had no right to accept or go out of their way by high rates of interest to seek deposits if they could not find suitable and reasonably sure investments. It proved that the directors did not understand the gravity of their positions in which they were practically trustees for the depositors. Asked if it even occurred to them that they were jeopardising the money in many cases of poor people who had trusted the Bank with their all, the directors replied that it did not occur to them as they were so optimistic and believed in the ultimate success of their speculations. Messrs. Mower and Clifford were the ruling spirits in the Bank. Mr. Strachan, the Manager, appeared to have acted largely under their direction and Mr. Okeden, the Bank solicitor, never had any money out of the Bank. His guilt lies inasmuch as he was a director and ought to have been cognisant of what was going on.

It is proposed to hold a meeting at which the continuing liquidator can ascertain the views of the depositors and shareholders as to the taking of proceedings against the directors and managers at Rangoon. The meeting is to be held on March 15th.

The *Rangoon Gazette* commenting on the

Bank of Burma liquidators report says: "not the least striking fact in connection with the business is that the main sources of supplies for these gambling transactions came not from Burma but from India, for, out of the total, one hundred and fourteen lakhs due by the Bank on current and fixed deposit accounts, less than eight lakhs came from Burma. Bombay has been most heavily hit with over sixty lakhs of which over seventeen were short term loans, no doubt, raised quite recently. Is it to be wondered at that Indian depositors are up in arms demanding the prosecution of those who have betrayed them?"

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 8.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 7th that the Dihang exploration party has reached Shinging and is returning to Shimong chiefly owing to the impossibility of obtaining supplies.

The Damroh party reached Milang on February 5th and having completed the reconnaissance to the snowy range on the North of Damroh is returning to Rotung. It was found impossible to work westward and join up with the Dihang exploration party owing to the enmity between the Padam and Simong Abors.

The "A" party of the military police referred to in the summary of February 6th has returned to Koiyu. The weather was fine on February 7th, it was the first really fine day for a month past.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Annual "Salon" in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Photographic Society of India held its annual *Salon* yesterday when prizes were awarded for the best photographs shown by members. The Revd. A. Foster of Travancore won the Society's gold medal for the best picture in the exhibition with a portrait study of a little girl sewing. In the landscape section, Mr. C. M. Pearce, Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway, won the Simmon's gold medal, Mrs. F. M. Muriel of Rangoon won the silver medal and Captain A. E. Jewett of Rangoon took the bronze medal. In the class for portraits and groups, Mrs. Bruce Seaton of Simla won the President's silver medal and Captain Jewett took the bronze medal. The Revd. A Foster took the Quick prize for a general study and Mr. Pearce the Apcar prize for an animal study.

BANGALORE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 8.

At the meeting of the joint executive committee of the station and city of the King Edward Memorial Fund held in the Mayo Hall it was resolved to close the local fund and place the amount in a fixed deposit for one year, as it is expected that the statue to the late King Edward will not be ready before that time. There was an informal discussion as to the exact location of the statue which resulted in a decision to call a meeting of the General Committee to decide the matter.

THE ORIYA AGITATION FOR TRANSFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

His Excellency the Governor received a deputation of Zemindars in Ganjam District who urged the desirability of transferring that district to the Orissa tract. To-morrow he will receive another deputation of members of the Ganjam Defence League who are opposed to the transfer.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAHARAJAH OF MOURBHANJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The *Englishman* reports that the Maharajah of Mourbhanj has received slight bruises from a spent bullet while out shooting.

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The *Indian Daily News* understands that a large reduction has been made in the special branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, dealing with the detection of political crime in Bengal and that the appointment held by Mr. Daly, as Deputy Inspector-General, Special Branch, is being abolished.

RUSSIAN CONSULAR GUARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

Reports from Meshed show that the Russians have increased their Consular Guard in that city by a full regiment of Cossacks. The people seem indifferent to this proof of Russians' intentions to keep peace in Eastern Chorasan.

INDIAN MEMBER FOR MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, one of the judges constituting the Special-Tribunal to try the Ashe Murder Case is to be appointed to the Madras Executive Council but the appointment will not be announced till after the judgment is delivered.

THE *C. and M. Gazette* understands that Mr. Bolton, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, will succeed Mr. Grant as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

THE hired transport "Rewa" leaves Karachi with details and time-expired men on 14th instant.

DICKENS'S CHARACTERS IN REAL LIFE.

MR. HAROLD BEGBIE, writing in the "Century Magazine" says:—The hundred years which have rushed over the earth like an express-train since Charles Dickens felt the first pinch of a terristrial winter have changed the human mind, altered the attitude of the soul to the universe, and modified the affections of the human heart. We are no longer easily moved to tears, we are loath to let exaggeration filch our laughter, we are perhaps less eager than our forefathers to be made to smile, and certainly more avaricious with our tears than were our grandmothers. Nevertheless, the magic of Dickens still touches our lives, and the manhood of the whole Anglo-Saxon race is colored by those ensorceled hours of our boyhood when we roared with Sam Weller, hated Jonas Chuzzlewit and Carker, loved Little Nell, trembled at Quilp, fancied ourselves Nicholas Nickleby, envied David Copperfield, longed to possess a Grip, loathed Pecksniff.

You must not confess yourselves ignorant of the world and inexperienced in life by saying that the immortal beings of Charles Dickens's imagination are "exaggerated" and "unreal. This is an unpardonable sin. You must not commit it.

Let me tell you in faintest outline of a few people I have encountered in odd corners of modern England; and as you follow the narrative, consider within yourselves how these men and women would have lived and breathed on the pages of literature if they had been observed by Dickens, and had come to your acquaintance through the transmuting, but not distorting, magic of his incomparable genius, his wide comprehension.

THE BLIND SAILOR AND THE PIRATE.

In a neat little court close to the famous thoroughfare of Tabard Street, in the borough where Charles Dickens must often have passed, not long ago I made the acquaintance of two old pensioners who kept me laughing from the moment of my introduction until my departure, who have set me laughing every time I have since visited them, and whose memory brings a smile to my lips as I now set myself to present them. Both of these men were sailors; both had circumnavigated the globe in sailing-ships, and one of them was a pirate. This is Joe, who sits bolt upright, as flat as a cardboard figure, with hanging, helpless legs and trembling arms, over which he can exercise control only for a few minutes together. In his grand-fatherchair, smoking a clay pipe, which shakes and rattles in his teeth, his small eyes overflowing of moisture, his throat uttering a perpetual gurgle of contagious laughter, his arms in their shirt-sleeves whirling like the sails of a windmill Joe, the paralyzed and pensioned pirate tells as far as his disease will let him, exploding with laughter when he stammers and gasps over a word, the murderous and frightful crimes he committed on the high seas. When he assumes a perfectly ferocious expression of face, and, raising his right arm, draws the hand swiftly across his throat, uttering a sibilant sh-h-h-h-h! I am to understand that he killed a man in that fashion; when he lifts his poor little shirt-sleeved arm and brings it down with a feeble bang on his right knee, I am to understand that in that manner with a crowbar he once felled a negro, who ever afterward became his devoted slave. Joe delights in his heinousness, rejoices in his crimes, roars with glory over the scarlet past; and he will love you like a brother if you pretend to shudder and regard him with eyes of terror and alarm.

Mr. Wells, his companion, who is neat and kempt, and who is blind, listens to Joe with huge amusement, even suggesting new tales to him, but whispering occasionally in my ear: "That's what Joe "thinks" he done. You take my meaning?"

When I say: "But is it not true? Joe was a pirate, surely?"

"Oh, yes," he replies eagerly; "Joe was a pirate right enough. You must hear him tell the tale of how they boarded a Spanish ship and broke the heads and cut the throats of the swarthy crew; good as a play that is." And when Joe has given this tremendous narrative, Mr. Wells says in a laughing whisper: "Of course he "thinks" he done it, and may be he did; I'm not contradicting him, but—well, I think he's half dreaming and half telling a tale."

"I was put in prison," he said, "two years—in Allybammer. Two years—dungeon—in the harbor there—Allybammer Harbor."

"Alabama, he means," whispered Mr. Wells. "You 've heard of Alabama, I dare say. Somewhere in Ameriky, is n't it? Ah, well, that 's what Joe means—Alabama."

"Two years—went off my nut—in dungeon—clean off my nut!

THE FANTASTICAL CABMAN.

PERHAPS the most fantastical man I have ever met was a London cabman, so completely a character from Dickens that he was known far and wide as "Mr. Pickwick." He had a full, round, shaven face, a bald head, wore spectacles, and the measurement of his waist was Pickwickian to a button. His smile, he told me, was worth a pound a week to him. On one occasion the late Duke of Devonshire, that grave and solemn man, occupied the interior of his hansom. "I whipped up," said Mr. Pickwick, "and when the horse was going so fast that his Grace could n't get out, I opened the trapdoor in the roof and gave him the Gospel hot and strong till the journey was done." This little man who has been converted not once, but dozens of times, whose trouble is drink, and whose life-story is a terrible tragedy, has read Schopenhauer, Carlyle, Emerson, Max Nordau, and I know not how many more philosophers. "The great thing," he told me, "is to get rid of the ego and replace it by the "logos." Ego is mischief, logos is peace; what ho! that 's a fact." He would quote for hours from the poets, and at such a pace and with such an equable smile as to bewilder his hearers; but again and again he would return to a verse from a hymn which summed up, in his philosophy, all the wisdom of human experience:

How easy, when sailing the sea at a calm,
To trust in the strength of Jehovah's great arm;
But somehow I find, when the waves swamp the boat,
It takes some believing to keep it afloat.

Unhappy! "Mr. Pickwick!" The taxicab has taken away his living, the waves of sorrow have again and again swamped his boat, and the last time I heard from him he was in dire distress.

THE LADY WHO HAD SEEN BETTER DAYS.

Among Dickensian women whom it has been my good fortune to meet I remember most distinctly a certain lady living it London on five shillings and sixpence a week, who refused to receive me in her lodging until the indelicate bed had been transformed by means of turkey twill into the oddest-looking "divan" (the word was her own) that ever advertised an irreproachable propriety. This dear spinster spoke to me compassionately about the poor people in the slums," referred to her grand days, showed me photographs of dashing officers with whom she had danced, never hinted at her poverty, and manifested a consuming interest in the art, literature, and politics of the day. She earns a few extra shillings occasionally by standing at street corners, in all sorts of weather, collecting money for charitable purposes, such as sending children into the country. If you were to see her, you would think, I am sure, that she was a lady of quality sacrificing time and health in the interest of charity. Her features are patrician, her manner is august, she would rather die than let you know her destitution. And when I first met her, out of her five shillings and sixpence a week (the rent of her room is three shillings) she was paying fivepence a week to burial club. She had one anxiety: not to be buried as a pauper.

She told me that the air of her neighbourhood was very "salubrious." Anything that pleases her she "adores." Her ideal of humanity is Queen Alexandra. The rich and powerful she lumps together contemptuously as "jumped-up people." If, as occasionally happens, she drops an h, she blushes a dim pink and coughs elegantly, the tips of her fingers at her lips.

THE CANDID CHAR-WOMAN.

I dare not add to this example of Dickensian womanhood, for women are inordinate readers of magazines; but among my acquaintance, albeit they are quite unaware of their connection, are many a Mrs. Nickleby, not a few Miss Trotwoods, some Miss Pecksniffs, plenty of Mrs. Gummidges, and at least one Rosa Dartle. If they recognized themselves on these pages, how much joy I should lose in life! But I should like to speak of a droll charwoman who once came under my notice, and who was forever saying inconvenient things. She was a thin, ferretnosed little creature, always rushing hither and thither, always appearing to be frightfully harassed and overworked, and as useless a person as ever set kitchen a-quarreling and drove poor mistress mad. On one occasion she was speaking in the kitchen to her mistress of a former employer, a Lady ——, whose service she had adorned in her early life. "Yes, m'm," she said, "she used to come into the kitchen, talk to me, she did, and be as pleasant as a body could wish; and as for dress, why, m'm, she was just like you—no one would have took her for a lady."

THE "HEAVILY AFFLICTED" LADY.

She, too, was a character out of Dickens, the old shawl-muffled lady who lived with a prayer-book and smelling-bottle in her lap, who kept all the windows of her room tight shut, had a fire always burning in the grate, and who said to my father, the noblest of parsons who ever served a God of love and detested cant with a magnanimous indignation, "I must tell you, Mr. Begbie, that I am one of God's heavily afflicted children." When he had heard the long catalogue of her sufferings, my father said to this rich and useful parishioner,—it was his first acquaintance with a London parish,—"Shall I tell you what you are? Would you like to know what you are? You are a wicked old woman, a very wicked and selfish old women." And so she was till he got tears from her.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain G. S. Douglas, 18th Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant F. B. W. Jacomb.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for sixteen months with effect from the 1st February 1912.

Lieutenant L. E. Lang, on relief, to be on special duty in Mahi Kantha, pending further orders.

Captain G. W. C. Lucas, Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted furlough for five months and twenty-four days with effect from the 27th January 1912.

Lieutenant A. H. M. Wilson, 12th Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the 27th January 1912, during the absence of Captain G. W. C. Lucas on leave.

Mr. H. O. Moore to act as Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. G. Clabby proceeding on leave pending further orders.

The services of the Reverend A. Macfarlane, junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his military duties.

The Reverend R. V. Hodge, who has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed, on arrival, to be Supernumerary Chaplain at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay.

The Reverend G. D. Barne is appointed to be Assistant Chaplain of Karachi, with effect from the 21st December 1911.

The Reverend A. Macfarlane is appointed to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, with effect from the 13th January.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., on reversion, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Major H. Bennett, to be Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Major R. W. Anthony, to be Civil Surgeon Dharwar.

Captain J. L. Lunham, to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

Captain H. S. Hutchison, to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Captain William Ravage Carstairs resigns his Commission in Sind Volunteer Rifles.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon Captain (Honorary Major) Edward Rushton Dangerfield, 2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Government are pleased to permit the undernamed officers to enter the Executive Class P. W. D. with effect from the 1st February 1912 as they are qualified to hold charge of a District:—Mr. A. W. Hankel, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., M. Sc., Mr. P. L. Bowers, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.

Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate from the 15th of January.

INDIAN SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

Revised Government Rules.

The following are extracts from the revised rules for Indian Government Technical Scholars in England published in this week's "Government Gazette". The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars equally with private students may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State. Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call on the Educational Adviser and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein. Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Eductional Adviser to which University, College, or other Institution he is about to proceed and should at once take steps to enter himself at the Institution finally selected with his approval. Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser, for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first College term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the Principal of the College or Institution at which the student is entered. The course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

RAILWAY RETURNS

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th January on 1,827·81 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	2,07,000	3,04,000	7,000	5,18,000
Or per mile of Railway........	113	166	4	283
For previous 3 weeks of half year	5,39,030	9,22,340	20,200	14,81,570
Total for 4 weeks	7,46,030	12,26,340	27,200	19,99,570
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week for previous year	1,80,246	3,57,263	6,090	5,43,599
Per mile of Ry..	99	195	3	297
Total to corresponding date...	6,94,506	13,06,740	23,490	20,24,736

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 25,599
Do, to date ....Rs. 25,166

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS

CHRISTINA HOLBROOK by Margaret Hope (Methuen).—A sad story of May and December and worse still the lady is December. Alaric Strode worries Christina Holbrook, who is twelve years his senior, but she has money and can help him, also she is a clever woman and assists materially with his work. But she passes definitely into middle age while he is still a young man, and a breach comes between them. More and more as the years pass he goes his way and she hers, and his way leads him to a pretty, vulgar little music teacher, who is not a good woman. Christina discovers this, and realises too late the folly of her marriage. She spaces her husband reproaches, but the end is a tragedy, Alaric falling purposely perhaps into the sea as he jumps from a steamer into a boat. The book is interesting, though sombre. In a quiet, restrained way it is very well written, and the characterisation is strong and clever, except, perhaps, in the case of Alaric, who never strikes us as at all young. Christina is a notable figure and in her Miss Hope has proved that a mature woman can be made as attractive as a young girl in a novel.

MEN AND DREAMS by Mary. E. Mann (Mills and Boon)—Mrs. Mary E. Mann has collected a score or more of short sketches in this book. They deal with country or provincial life, and are written with that restraint and dignity which characterises all her work. Here is a writer who never idealises or caricatures, as too many do when they deal with ordinary folk and everyday happenings; and these sketches of humdrum life in field and cottage, in village and country town, are all stamped with sincerity. They are slight, it is true, and perhaps do not give Mrs. Mann quite the scope which she finds for her talents in a novel, but they are well worth reading.

ANNALS OF THE IRISH HARPERS, by Charlotte Milligan Fox (Smith Elder)—Mrs. Milligan Fox, herself a distinguished Irish musician, has given us an extraordinary group of documents illustrating one of the strangest and most picturesque of all historic periods—the life of Ireland in the eighteenth century. The Irish harpers were the latest link with the old Gaelic tradition, and, vagabond strollers though they were, they retained something of the honour which in Gaelic Ireland was accorded to the arts. What Mrs. Fox has to tell us of Edward Bunting (the remarkable man who collected their airs) cannot rival in interest the narrative of Arthur O'Neill's career, taken down from the harper's own lips. O'Neill, blind, like nearly all of them (music was the blind man's resource, as it is to-day, though the fiddle or pipes replace the harp) came of good stock and had all the instincts of a gentleman, but his competitors and associates were strange rogues. One was sent to prison for endeavouring to escalade the window of a French governess, was liberated by a comrade (equally blind) who came to the gaol and made love to the gaoler's wife while the prisoner made his way out and off in search of the French-woman, whom at this venture he carried off successfully. But the whole book abounds in fantastic humour and has the material in it for half a dozen novels. Bunting's connection with Wolfe Tone, Henry Joy McCracken, and the other United Irishmen of the North in 1798 lends a touch of romance, while Patrick Lynch, the scholar-pedagogue whom Bunting employed to travel through Ireland in search of Irish songs, fills that inevitable part in Irish history—the informer. Altogether, a bundle (somewhat loosely put together) of most out-of-the-way and entertaining information.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO THE HOME OF OMAR KHAYYAM by A. V. W. Jackson (Macmillan)—Mr. Jackson, who is a professor of Indo-Italian languages in Columbia University, has the rare ability of blending scholarship and travel. The average reader will follow this delightful guide and interpreter of the Spirit of the East along the high ways to the Shah's capital, over ancient battlegrounds, among historic sights, and to the tomb of Omar Khayyam with the greatest eagerness; and there is to be found in Mr. Jackson's learned notes and in the wealth of technical information he supplies all through the romantic narrative much that is useful to the historical and philological student. The chapters especially dealing with "Places Passed on Alexander Route," "Mashad, the Holy City of Persia," and "Nishapur, the Home of Omar Khayyam," are not only pregnant with valuable information but are written in excellent style. Here are, for instance, a few lines taken from the author's description of the tomb of Omar: The oblong tomb is a simple case made of brick and cement, the poet's remains reposing beneath; and, although there is no inscription to tell whose bones are interred below, everyone knows that it is Omar's grave. . . . A stick of wood, a stone, and some fragments of shards profaned the top of the sarcophagus when we saw it. There was nothing else. I was tempted to lay my copy of the "Rubaiyat" upon it, but for the fact that I knew the little book would promptly be carried off and sold to the first possible purchaser. . . . As we galloped off along the broad road leading back to the town, I scattered some rose-leaves by the way in order that the path to Omar's tomb, if not the grave itself might be strewn with the roses that he loved. . . .

A new novel by the author of that very charming and popular story THE LITTLE COMPANY OF RUTH, Mrs. Annie E. Holdsworth, is promised by Messrs. Methuen. In this story, which is called DAME VERONA OF THE ANGELS, the author again makes use of her special knowledge of Italy, and again has created a fascinating heroine. A new book by Agnes Grozier Herbertson entitled THE SHIP THAT CAME HOME IN THE DARK which will be issued by Messrs. Methuen, is a novel of impersonation—that very favourite and always attractive theme.

Messrs Methuen will publish a sensational story entitled ANTON OF THE ALPS, by a new writer, Mr. Victor Cook, who has taken for his theme the legacy of vengeance left by a deed of outrage committed by a secret tribunal in Russia, and the adventures of a young Englishman who is drawn into the black brotherhood. They are adding to their "Textbooks of Science" series A FIRST YEAR PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY by T. P. Hilditch, Dr. Sc. (London) F. I. C., author of 'A Concise History of Chemistry.' The book contains a large number of diagrams, and will be issued on January 18th. An important addition to their popular Shilling Library is SEVASTOPOL AND OTHER STORIES by Leo Tolstoy, which will be issued on January 18th. A new and revised edition of THE FACTORY SYSTEM AND THE FACTORY ACTS by Mr. R. W. Cooke-Taylor will be published on January 18th. The book is a popular statement of how the Factory System has been introduced, and of the working of the factory Acts.

The development of traction is certainly one of the principal features of the age; and is not surprising that an attempt should be made to give the history its proper literary setting. There have been books in the past dealing with the progress of the carriage from a purely mechanical point of view, but no attempt, so far as we know, to touch the romantic aspects of man's perennial efforts to get over the ground faster than his predecessors. Mr. Ralph Straus, however, will essay the record in an elaborately illustrated volume which Mr. Martin Secker has now in the press. Here we are promised a connected narrative of the progress of the vehicle from the roughest war-chariot to the most luxurious automobile, with striking pictures of surviving coaches and carriages of outworn mode. The prevailing spirit of the book is a presentation of the various manners and customs of the world of traffic, and certain sections will deal with the successive legislative aspects of the wheeled conveyance.

In this heyday of the anthologist every sort of literature gets collected sooner or later, but a spirit of originality has undoubtedly assailed the editor who is proposing to bring out an anthology of the cowboy songs of North America. Mr. John A. Lomax is the adventurous collector, and Mr. T. Fisher Unwin the publisher. The songs thus presented to an English public are not the literary products of the study, but the actual rough ballads sung around the camp fires in the far West, taken down verbatim, without alteration or comment. Some of the songs are reported to be crude enough, but all of them have the bluff sincerity of true ballad poetry, and there is comedy as well as pathos in the collection. Such a song-book should have more than the merit of curiosity to commend it.

A few weeks ago Mr. William Jeans, an honoured member of the Parliamentary journalistic fraternity, delivered at the National Liberal Club a very lively and entertaining account of his experiences of nearly forty years in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. Mr. Jeans, during the greater part of that time, contributed the London letter to one of the principal provincial journals, and in the course of his time he has met face to face most of the prominent politicians of the age, and has even upon occasion been the confidant of their political secrets. All these varied experiences he has now recorded in a volume of "Parliamentary Reminiscences," to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The book is said to abound in good stories and bright pen-portraits, and it will be ready by the middle of March, in time for the debate upon the new Home Rule Bill, of whose predecessors and their fates it has much that is instructive to record.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" Feb. 8).

Mr. Hari Atmaram Mohile, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, pending further orders.

Mr. Bodho Gopal Kudkor, LL.B., to act as Second, Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Malegaon, during the absence on leave of Mr. Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi.

Mr. B. H Shingarpure, LL.B., to be a visitor of the Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunetic Asylum, Naupada, vice Mr. Sitaram Damodar, resigned, and the following officers and gentlemen as additional visitors of the Asylum:—The First Class Sub-Judge, Thana. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Bai Rukminibai Dispensary, Kalyan. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Bai Mithibai Wadia Dispensary, Kurla. Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldass Mr. S. G. Ranade, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. Mr. R. K. Chaubal, L.R.C.P. and S. Mr. Bapuji Kavasji Divecha of Thana.

Mr. Mancherji Palanji Mehta, L L. B. admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Vishnu Balkrishna Bapat, B.A., L L. B., authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Pranlal Hariprasad Diwan, Mamlatdar of Anand, is transferred from Anand to Mahim vice Mr. Yeshwant Lakshman Dhekne appointed Special Land Acquisition Officer, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Anandrao Abaji Kadam, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Krishnaji Moreshwar Vaishampayan, Probationary Fifth Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade.

The leave on medical certificate for nine months granted to Mr. Chintaman Krishna Hardiker, Mamlatdar, is extended by two months.

Mr. Gopal Sitaram Dixit, Mamlatdar of Hungund is granted privilege leave for one month from the 11th January 1912, and Mr. Banaji Balakrishna Kulkarni, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during his absence.

Mr. C. C. Hurst, Excise Inspector, Barsi, Sholapur District, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 20 December 1911 and the following acting arrangement ordered:—Mr. Shaik Abdul Rahiman, Sub-Inspector, Sholapur City, Akalkote and Maindargi States, to act as District Inspector, Barsi, vice Mr. Hurst. Mr. Chand Kedar, Sub-Inspector, Sholapur to do duty as Sub-Inspector Sholapur City, Akalkote and Maindargi States, vice Mr. Shaik Abdul Rahiman. Mr. V. A. Salgarkar, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Sholapur.

Mr. G. D. Parasnis, B.A., clerk in the Sholapur Mamlatdar's Office, was granted a week's examination leave from the 8th to the 14th of January 1912, both days inclusive, to appear for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. Vithal Tatia Desai, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Ahmedabad District, is granted an extension of furlough up to 24th Februray 1913 in continuation of leave sanctioned.

Mr. Balwant Narayan Sathaye, L. C. E., Supervisor, First Grade, is transferred from the East Khandesh District to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Khadilkar, Supervisor, First Grade, is transferred from the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District to the Poona Irrigation District.

Mr. Purushottam Damodar Kanhere, Overseer Second Grade, is transferred from the Poona Irrigation to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Third Grade Police Inspector Malaya Ganpat, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is granted two months' privilege leave.

First Grade Sub-Inspector Manjunath Ganesh Govekar, of the Kanara District, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Inspector vice Fourth Grade Inspector Bhanu Jayu, of the same district, granted privilege leave for two months and a half.

Fourth Grade Police Inspector Kazi Mahomed Amin, of the Thana District, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half with effect from the 10th February.

Fourth Grade Police Inspector Annaji Ramchandra Ante, of the East Khandesh District, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days with effect from the 10th February.

Mr. B. G. D'Mello is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Thana vice Mr. J. J. George, deceased.

Mr. Presentation Francis Xavier Fernandez is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Sirsi in the Kanara District vice Mr. Mangeshrao Venkatdasappa Nilekani, deceased.

Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Duttatraya Yennemadi has been elected as Vice-President, Karwar Municipality, vice Rao Saheb Shivram Subrao Nagarkatte, deceased.

Mr. Anant Raghunath Prabhu has been elected a councillor of the Bijapur Municipality vice Mr. R. S. Savanur, resigned.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is:—

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
S	3	m 11 31	27 10	3	m 5 43	17 8
					5 28 a	14 2
S	4	m 0 14	30 11	4	m 6 24	16 8
		0 20 a	28 4		6 16 a	14 6
M	5	m 0 52	30 10	5	m 7 3	16 1
		1 6 a	28 6		7 0 a	15 2
TU	6	m 1 30	30 4	6	m 7 42	15 11
		1 52 a	28 2		7 41 a	16 4
W	7	m 2 7	29 5	7	m 8 22	16 1
		2 39 a	27 5		8 20 a	17 9
TH	8	m 2 43	28 2	8	m 9 3	16 7
		3 29 a	26 5		9 1 a	19 4
F	9	m 3 19	26 10	9	m 9 46	17 4
		4 24 a	25 5		9 46 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 3 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 13m	Sunset	6h 33m
" 4 (Sunday)	"	7h 13m	"	6h 33m
" 5 (Monday)	"	7h 12m	"	6h 34m
" 6 (Tuesday)	"	7h 12m	"	6h 34m
" 7 (Wednesday)	"	7h 12m	"	6h 35m
" 8 (Thursday)	"	7h 11m	"	6h 35m
" 9 (Friday)	"	7h 11m	"	6h 36m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·3m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 6·7m. a.m.;

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SPORTING NEWS

LAWN TENNIS.

Allahabad Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

The following are the results of play on the second day in the Allahabad Lawn Tenis Tournament:—

Gentlemen's Open Singles, 1st Round.—Mitra beat Gregg, Jacob beat Radford and O'Donnell beat Hebbert.

Gentlemen's Open Doubles 2nd Round.—Roe and Moultrie beat Smith and Adams, Nelson Wright and O'Donnell beat Jacobs and Radford, Moss and Hebbert beat Burdett and Johnson, Davies and Crawford beat Harper and Johnson.

Open Mixed Doubles, 2nd Round.—Mrs. Blair and Jacob beat Mrs. O'Donnell and O'Donnell.

Ladies Open Singles, 1st Round.—Mrs. Adams beat Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Gibson beat Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Leslie Jones W. O. from Mrs. O'Donnell.

Gentlemen's Handicap, Singles, 1st Round.—Watts beat Bridge, Crawford beat Boys.

Handicap, Men's Doubles, 1st Round.—Coutts and Cunningham beat Pelly and Weld.

Handicap Mixed Doubles, 1st Round.—Mrs. Marten and Leapingwell beat Mrs. O'Callaghan and Moss, Mrs. Tudball and Watts beat Mrs. Browne and Cunningham. 2nd Round.—Mrs. Cunningham and Harper beat Mrs. Reed and Newton, Mrs. Blair and Jacobs W. O. from Miss Wright and Wright.

The following are the results of the third day's play in Allahabad Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Gentlemen's Open Singles, 1st Round.—Moss beat (O'Connor retired). Second round:—Jacob beat Mitra, Davies beat O'Donnell, Nelson Wright beat Moss, Roi beat Smith.

Open Mixed Doubles, 1st Round.—Mrs. Leslie Jones and Davies beat Mrs. Hutchinson and Roe. Second Round:—Mrs. Adams and Adams beat Mrs. O'Callaghan and Hebbert.

Ladies Singles, 2nd Round:—Mrs. Hutchinson beat Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Adams beat Mrs. Marten, Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Wordworth.

Gentlemen's Handicap Singles, 1st Round:—Gregg (Scr) beat Burdett, Johnson beat Worgan, Radford beat Mahomed Naqi, Moultrie beat Hebbert, Mumford (Scr) beat Newton. W.T.M. Wright W. O. from Roe. Second Round.—Moultrie beat Leapingwell, Weld (Scr) beat Watts (Scr).

Handicap, Men's Doubles, 1st Round.—Davies and Crawford beat Gardener and Newton, Mumford and Leapingwell (Scr) beat Richardson and Harper.

Handicap, mixed doubles, 1st Round.—Mrs. Hutchinson and Roe beat Mrs. Bull and Bull. Mrs. Leslie Jones and Mumford beat Mrs. Wordsworth and Crawford, Mrs. Smith and Richardson beat Mrs. Hutchinson and M Smith.

Second Round.—Miss N. Wright and Johnson beat Mrs. O'Donnel. Mrs. Martin and Leapingwell beat Mrs. Kane and Gardner; Mrs. Tudball and Watts beat Mrs. Smith and Richardson. Mrs. Walker and Burdett beat Mrs. Vost and Radford (Scr).

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 8.

The final in the Lucknow Spring Polo Tournament for the 15th Hussars Challenge Cup was won by the Inniskilling Dragoons.

Teams.—The King's Dragoon Guards—Captain Rasbotham Messrs. Weinholt, Hawkins, Major Weekham (back), and Inniskilling Dragoons, Messrs. Humfrey, Colmore, Captain Ritson, Major Haig (back).

The umpires were General Mahon and Major Richardson.

After a hard fought game the Inniskillings won by seven goals to five.

Lady Hewett presented the cup to the winners.

The final for the Country Life Challenge Cup Handicap Polo Tournament with eight goals to credit of King's Own. Was won by the 8th Hussars.

Teams comprising the 8th Hussars, Captain Brodbent, Mr. Blacklock, Major Wormald, Major Mort (back), and the King's Own, Messrs. Keith, Uzielli and Marshall Capt. Money (back).

The umpires were Captains Barrett and Pollok.

The 8th Hussars won by Thirteen goals to eight. The Cup not having arrived could not be presented.

HILL MEMORIAL TROPHY SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 8.

A team of eight each from "E" and "F" Companies have competed for the Hill Memorial Trophy at Habbal which is a competition under the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association. The distances this year were 200,500 and 600 yards. "E" Company's total was 530 and "F's" 528. It was won last year with 591 points by the Sanwar Company of the Simla Rifle Volunteers.

RACING.

Bombay 8th Extra Meeting.

Saturday 10th February.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. yesterday.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. (1 mile scale) Black Douglas, Sanhedrin, once again (late Jeanne la Folle) Valerina (late Chapel Royal) Coat of Arms, Mafoota, Pelargonium II, Elser, Langton, and Aqueduct.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Once again, Sperry, Black Douglas, Macann, Socialist, Tangaroa, Lord Merv, Elser, Aqueduct, Chivalry, Sooltline, Lord Carlyon and Picnic.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 m. 1 f. (1¼ mile scales). Braganza, Well Done, Valens, Money Gold, Grand Duke, Terror, Guinea Merchant, Ghalyum, and Baloz.

THE ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Rajput, Ashroff, Chechan, Solitaire, Lookman, Young Thara, Soomsam, Maasal, Good Evening, Brazoo, Shibab, Creditor, Baldwin, Mudkoor, Abdul Malik, Pendil, Sirkar and Fairplay.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Lama 9st. 11lbs., Padsha 9st. 10lbs., Saree 9st. 6lbs., Last, Chance 8st. 12lbs., Mysore 8st. 10lbs., Mutrood 8st. 7lbs., Fado 8st. 3lbs., Miner 8st. 2lbs., Tressday 7st. 10lbs., Regiment 7st. 9lbs., Sinclair 7st. 1lb., Turn of Luck II 7st., Prince of Wales 6st. 11lbs. Top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 5lbs.

1ST DIVISION OF THE DEALERS SELLING PLATE.—5 furlongs. Rahad, Wild Eagle, Allworthy, Jalinus, Malum, Khalid Beg, Starling, Arab Chief, Canterbury, Braw, and Sadel Beg.

2ND DIVISION OF THE DEALERS SELLING PLATE.—5 furlongs. Moysid, Evening News, Mastermoti, Bavan, Master Bill, Royal Bloom, Pekin, Crackshot, Lord Timon, Best Chance and Manchester.

AYAH SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

On Friday last a European lady, Miss Fenwick, residing in Fort William, informed the police of the loss of a brooch set with pearls, diamonds and chipped rubies. On the following day, the police searched the residence of Miss Fenwick's Madrassi ayah and arrested her. Among other articles found at the search was a silver mounted tusk belonging to the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, who had missed the article some time ago when this same ayah was in her service. An album containing photographs of the late King in vasrious family groups was also found during the search. The woman was yesterday sent up for trial before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A revised financial statement will be presented to the Punjab Legislative Council at a meeting on the 13th March.

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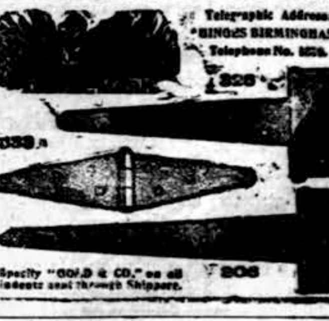
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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 8.

Thunderstorms are reported from Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, the north of Burma. Nagpur and Jagdalpur report one inch of rain. A shallow depression has developed over the north-west of the Peninsula and easterly winds prevail over the United Provinces and Central India. These conditions may shortly cause the thunderstorms to extend northwards into the United Provinces and Behar. The forecast predicts that thunderstorms are probable in the area from which they are reported to-day and possibly in the United Provinces and the west of Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beswar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Seasonable. Very dewy. Cotton arrivals decreasing generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually cool. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Sholapur.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Hubli.—Unusually hot. Cotton arriving in small quantities and crop estimate four annas.

Bellary.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours Thursday, the 8th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal in the south-eastern districts and in excess elsewhere; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in west Central India. In Gujarat and Kathiawar the maximum is in excess in the northern districts, while the minimum is above normal in the southern districts.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts and the adjacent parts of Berar; Amraoti has had 0'12," Nagpur 0'90" and Chanda 0'55." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Konkan. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0'15" of rain during thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and generally in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain, mostly associated with thunderstorms has occurred in the south-east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Berar and of Hyderabad. Insignificant precipitation has also been reported from the south Bombay Deccan. Conditions remain unsettled in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Some thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 8th February, was 29'985 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30'00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE WEEKS WEATHER AND CROPS.

The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona and Kathiawar. Harvesting continues in parts of Surat, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. The cotton crop is withering for want of moisture in parts of the Panch Mahals and Dharwar. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Ahmednagar where it is deteriorating; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednager, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad the Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Karachi, Surat, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur and Satara, have fallen in parts of Belgaum, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 20 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 27 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 37 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 35 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 40 to 46 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. Public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue is granted, and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 to 10, and of maize 11 to 12 seers per rupee. The number on relief works for the week ending 3rd February were 39,003 and 3,135 in the Panch Mahals, and Kathiawar, respectively. The numbers of gratuitous relief were 20,425 in the Panch Mahals. Test works were opened in Bijapur. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 345. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 5,378 and on gratuitous relief 2, 315.

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TRIAL BY JURY IN RHODESIA.

Amending Legislation to be Introduced.

In the Rhodesian Legislative Council at Salisbury on Dec. 20, Sir Chas. Coghlan moved a resolution that the present system of trial by jury was unsuited in cases where Europeans were charged with serious crimes of violence against natives, or natives with crimes against Europeans. To ensure the proper administration of justice it was necessary that a more satisfactory system be substituted, and the Administration was requested to introduce legislation next session giving effect to the Council's recommendation.

Sir C. Coghlan declared that Rhodesia was as law-abiding as any people in the Empire, and as anxious to see justice done. The majority of the people felt that the existing system needed revision. Juries should be relieved of responsibilty in a certain class of cases. The resolutions recently passed by public bodies showed that the people wished to put things in order without any outside pressure.

Mr. G. Forbes, who seconded, said it was a question of upholding the law and the honour of the law and themselves. It was right that the initiative should come from the people. He suggested that a Judge should have discretionary powers in imposing the death sentence in murder cases.

Mr. Eyles, referring to cases of miscarriage of justice, said the offenders who had escaped the full penalties of their crimes were regarded by the great majority of Rhodesians as enemies of the country. They were objects of scorn and ostracism.

Other members emphasised the need of a special Court for all native cases.

The Treasurer, on behalf of the Administration, accepted the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"CHERCHEZ LA FEMME."

Women's Suffrage, says Ambrosia in the "World" of mail week, is not a party question, and those who are fighting to obtain the vote for women do not care whether the Liberals or Conservatives give it to them; at the same time they are merciless to both sides, and as a result we find a pretty Parliamentary kettle of fish. There are Unionists who are dead against it, members of the Cabinet who are all for it, but a muddle such as has never been known before has been brought about by the wrangling of those within and those without, and the bitterest political opponents find themselves "en rapport" when Women's Suffrage is discussed, while members of the Cabinet are at daggers drawn over the same subject. Was there ever such a ludicrous position? Whether they like the means to the end or not, however, Unionists will score in the general "melee." A house divided against itself cannot stand, and now that it has come to a positive case of pull Asquith, pull Lloyd George, we may expect the deluge. Never was there a clearer case of standing between the devil and the deep sea. We proudly declare that Britannia, who is a female, rules the waves, but it must be gall and wormwood to the men of both parties who are among the antis to admit that woman is ruling them at the present moment. Voteless as she is, she is none the less a power that is not to be resisted.

SPOOKS—

A week or so ago I spoke of Society's growing interest in occultism and all matters appertaining to those things which some of us may say we do not believe in, yet which we are always eager to hear about and discuss. I have never yet met the person, however sceptical, who absolutely refused to listen and what is more, to display obvious interest in the subject when it came to the actual point of relating psychic, spiritist, or spiritual experiences either at first or second hand. Since I spoke of the obviously growing craze for inquiry into these matters, and the undeniable growth of supernatural belief in Society men and women, I have been personally interested, myself, in what I may call the fanciful side of the movement. For example, psychometry, especially in relation to precious stones, the psychic value of colour, and one's lucky or unlucky number, seem to one interesting even from the point of view of the sceptic. Hitherto I have found that to learn anything on such subjects is to be profoundly bored among a lot of "cranks." But I have found that Society no longer sees reason why it should not climb to higher astral planes, and dabble in what used to be called the "black art" under the most agreeable social conditions.

AND SOCIABILITY.

And why not? Suburban back parlours and dingy top floors, after all, are not necessarily the best "locales" for inquiring into the higher life, dipping into the future, learning something of your luck, and investigating psychical matters. At all events, a large number of well-known men and women in Society have conceived the happy idea of forming a delightful International Club for Psychical Research. I hied me hither on an invitation to tea, and found myself in no dim cavern, neither did I find long-haired, white-faced mahatmas and pseudo-Oriental "clairvoyantes" in evidence.

WHAT IS YOUR NUMBER?

I went to scoff, I will not say I remained to pray that was not required of me; but I certainly enjoyed a remarkably interesting lecture on the occult significance of one's name, number, and colour. Shakespeare admitted that there were more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy, but he should never have said "What's in a name?" For I learned that one's name can be lived up to, that it has a significance, that it is not always the ridiculous thing it sounds. And everything in life hinges on one number which, of course, may be good or bad. There was one thing I was delighted to discover—and I am sure my readers will also feel relief when they hear it—and that is that although, as we are always being told, we all have aura which are coloured according to our characters, our vices, and virtues, even our most psychic friends cannot see us in what I may literally call our true colours, unless they are on such an exalted astral plane that one feels sure they would have something better to do than "give us away." Everybody, it seems, is governed by numbers, and some day, I gather, at the rate of progress we are making in these occult sciences, the West is going to leave the East a long way behind. I am afraid it will not be within the range of our practical politics, but meantime we can go on learning and fighting fate with weapons never guessed at a few years ago. I hear of all manner of fascinating subjects that are going to be discussed during the season, and of delightful "reunions" in prospect. From time to time I hope to impart such knowledge as I may glean to my readers, who, I am perfectly convinced, will, one and all, like to hear about ghosts and lucky stones, fatalism, astral travelling, and their own personality. Who would not?

"SHADES" IN SOCIETY.

Women, by the way, are more psychic than men, I hear, because they are made of finer stuff, and have more mentality than men. Someone said a little while ago that men are more emotional than women. This is not so, because, as a rule, they have far less imagination. Even the most seemingly dull and practical woman has some imaginative qualities, which, if she likes to study the subject of number, colour, and sound, she can develop. As regards psychic experiences, I wonder whether men or women have the most stories to tell. Of course, if a woman says she has heard this, or seen that, people at once say Nerves. But I suppose most of us know quite well-balanced and apparently wholly unimaginative people of both sexes who can relate ghostly experiences, or who have met with curious instances of ill-luck in connection with jewellery or curious or certain houses. A reader taking pity on my scepticism, some time ago offered to convince me that there were haunted houses in some of London's busiest thoroughfares. I wonder if there are others who would now care to tell me if they have ever seen a real ghost? The "spook" is decidedly smart now, and we need no longer be ashamed of acquaintance with one—or more.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th February, 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday afternoon 3-9 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

2 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon the 24th instant, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 11th of March 1912.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BY THE WAY.

THE WEATHER OF 1911.

The year 1911 will long be remembered, says a Home correspondent, for its exceptionally long summer, with its record temperature of 100deg. at Greenwhich on August 9, 3deg. higher than any previous reading since 1841, when observations were first systematically taken. High temperatures ruled over the whole country from May 29, when 83deg. was registered at Balmoral, till September 8, when in many parts of England there were readings exceeding 90deg.., and Greenwich gave a record one of 94deg. for the month. For June the mean temperature for the month remained about normal, but a sharp and damaging frost preceded the heaviest rainfall for the summer months—2 1-4in. July proved to be the driest, as well as the sunniest month, with 380 hours of bright sunshine, the country's highest total of 384 hours being shared by Torquay, Bournemouth, Eastbourne, and Jersey, while many stations enjoyed 5 hours in excess daily. The termometer in Westminster recorded 90deg., and on the night of the 13th did not fall below 67deg. But it thremained for August, while giving, but 243 hours sunshine, to break all temperature records for the United Kingdom, and in the Metropolis 97deg. was registered, many of the night minima exceeding 65deg. High readings were maintained till September 12, when a brilliant and very hot summer came to an end, and cooler conditions prevailed.

SPRING AND WINTER.

Gales were characteristic of January and November, and in both months were registered on twenty-one days. Falls of snow were also experienced—in the former to the depth of 3in., at Ardross Castle, which was, however, eclipsed nearer home in March, with its great preponderance of Polar winds, by 6in. of snow at Heathfield, Surrey, on the 25th. The largest sunshine record in April was 202 hours at Felixstowe, and in both months snow fell on five days. October had three dry weeks, when frequent and dense fogs prevailed inland, but in this month the weather underwent a complete change, and put an end to the drought of 1911. Rainfall was heavy in November, but fog almost entirely absent, and we reached the end of the year with a surplus of bright sunshine, a record of over 2,000 hours for the Channel and S. E. England, and for all but these districts a deficiency of rain for the year.

"A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY."

"This little man, who has been converted not once but dozens of times, whose trouble is drink, and whose life-story is a terrible tragedy, has," Mr. Begbie goes on to state, "read Schopenhauer, Carlyle, Emerson, Max Nordau, and I know not how many more, philosophers. 'The great thing', he told me, 'is to get rid of the "ego" and replace it by the "logos." Ego is a mischief, logos is peace; what ho! that's a fact.' He would quote for hours from the poets, and at such a pace and with such an equable smile as to bewilder his hearers." "Unhappy Mr. Pickwick!" Mr. Begbie exclaims. "The taxi-cab has taken a way his living, the waves of sorrow have again and again swamped his boat, and the last time I heard from him he was in dire distress."

"CALLED BACK."

In reference to Hugh Conway's "Called Back," and the great sale of that work, it may be said that Mr. Labouchere had something to do with its success. Not very long after it was issued he bought a copy at Waterloo Station. The weather was foggy, and he could not read it in the train, but took it up late—or early—that night, and did not get to bed till he had finished it at 4.30 a.m. He published a paragraph to this effect, and soon there was a great run on the book. Several months were occupied in printing the large editions necessary to supply the requirements of the reading public, the author, it should be stated, in a fresh arrangement sharing in the success. In the United States the circulation was also very large, and out of the American publishers who issued it, one only (Henry Holt and Co.) made any acknowledgment.

THE DEMOCRATIC DUKE.

The Duke of Connaught, Canada's new Governor-General, is utterly devoid of austerity or affectation, and thereby hangs a little tale told by the "Canadian Courier." Recently the Royal train was speeding along the Canadian Pacific Railway, and arriving at Havelock about 7-30 a. m. a stop was made for breakfast. The train stood west of the station. Train-despatcher Tom Pyser took his camera, and, accompanied by Yardmaster Haig, went out to get a picture of the Royal travelling outfit. They were rather despairing of getting a glance at the Duke on account of the early hour, and meeting a man walking up and down the station platform, the assumed that he belonged to the Governor-General's suite. "We are going to take a picture of the train." said Pyser. "I wonder if the Duke is coming out soon?" "Why, do you want to get a picture of him, too?" asked the stranger. "We sure would," answered Pyser. "Well, go ahead then, my good man. I'm the Duke."

PHOTOGRAPHED THE LOT.

In amazement, the two railway men stared, and then quickly took their hats off. They had dreamed of the Duke as being clad in a gorgeous uniform, and he, like an ordinary mortal, was out taking a stroll as a morning appetiser, in plain civilian attire. The Duke conversed with Pyser and Haig, and when Haig remarked that they had expected to see him in a uniform, his Royal Highness explained that he always wore plain attire in the mornings. Then the Duchess and Miss Pelly, Lady-in-Waiting, came out, and the Duke introduced the men to them. Then Pyser, pleased beyond all his expectations, got a picture of the whole Royal group.

WELL-KNOWN D.D.'s PEDESTRIAN FEATS

The Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D. D., K. C. V. O., has just accomplished a remarkable walking achievement. While still in the active discharge of his duties as minister of St. Giles', Edinburgh, he made a point of walking ten miles per day and six on Sunday, and in the course of some years managed to walk a distance equal to that round the world at its widest part. This he did twice. In 1910, after going to reside in Kingussie, he walked 2,090 miles, a distance equal to that from Kingussie to John o' Groats, from there to Land's End and back, and then back again to Kingussie. Last year (1911) he started, with the idea of walking a distance equal to that from John o' Groat's to Land's End and back to Kingussie. He succeeded in doing that, covering a total of 1,624 miles. Since December 16 he has walked thirty miles, being a total for the year of 1,654 miles, a good effort for a man whose age wants but one year of four score.

TOLERATION IN BELFAST.

Belfast was not always the fierce centre of fighting Protestantism that it is to-day. On the contrary, in George Benn's History of Belfast we find this significant reference to the attitude of Belfast at the great Volunteer Convention of 1783: The Volunteers of this town directed their delegates to insist on the admission of Roman Catholics to all the rights of other subjects. . . . They called for a more extended measure of Parliamentary reform, and for unconditional and immediate emancipation of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects from all civil disabilities. As a proof of liberality and desire for union, the Belfast First Volunteer Company agreed to march to Mass on Sunday, 30th May, 1784. They accordingly proceeded in full dress uniform to St. Mary's in Chapel-lane, then the only Catholic Church in Belfast, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. O'Donnel. And now let those who boast that ours is an age of increasing tolerance try to picture Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig taking part in such a procession with such an end in view.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	1	1
Same date last year......	13	11
Total mortality from all cause...		81
Same date last year...........		115

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,116	675	37

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SURVIVALS OF THE STAGE.

Is the English stage once more beginning to make history? As regards a recent publication entitled "Nights at the Play" by Mr. H. M. Walbrook, cheerful faith to this effect must be implied in the critic who ventures to reprint his dramatic notices, for he would scarcely do so unless he looked upon the plays which had provoked them as rising above the ephemeral. And indeed Mr. Walbrook's preface leaves us in no doubt as to his confident perception of a new life informing and invigorating the theatre. He welcomes, the birth of a local drama in the provinces, where culture has been starving upon the "canned goods" sent round by the metropolitan mercantile syndicates; he sees the intellectual playwright on a rising tide of popularity in the London theatre and (mirabile dictu!) the music-hall; and he finds the art of acting itself inspired by the commission of interpreting real thought and passion instead of dispensing merely conventional and time-killing commodities. The author does not say all this, but he makes us feel it in his reserves and silences—in those blanks upon his contents-page which represent the musical comedy, the confectionery of romantic and costume productions, and the commercial drama in all its salesmanlike varieties and adaptations. These things the critic must have passed through his hands in the intervals of Shaw, Synge, Sothern, and the Sicilians, but he is content and happy to forget them—to let the dead files bury their dead. The plays and performances here recalled are the survivors in memory and interest—those that continue to mean something after the curtain is down and "the three hours' traffic" over.

THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

The present volume covers the period of the last five years, and it is interesting to see what its harvest of the "ponderable" amounts to. Mr. Walbrook admits to his retrospect four plays of Mr. Shaw, three of Sir Arthur Pinero, and two of Mr. Galsworthy. The Irish school is represented by "The Playboy," "The Image," and "Harvest." Three items of Mr. Barrie are in the list, and one each of Mr. Henry James and Mr. Sutro, while recognition is given to "Don," "The Brass Bottle," "The Molluse," "Irene Wycherley," Diana of Dobson's," "Don Quixote," "Nan," and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." "An Englishman's Home" is included, we imagine, out of deference to its sincerity of impulse rather than through oversight of its artistic compromises: it is a rather typical instance of what the stage stands to gain from real contact with the public mind, apart altogether from more esoteric standards.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ACTING.

The presence and fate of importations like "The Blue Bird" and the Sicilian repertoire have nothing to do with the creative energies of British drama, but they shed light both upon the conditions of public taste and upon the elasticities of histrionic power-both of which must vitally react upon the native playwright. The enthusiastic acceptance of Maeterlinck is one of the most propitious of omens; and if the plays of D'Annunzio repel by their Latin cruelty and their too close kinship with the emotions of the bull-ring and the gladiatorial arena, it is all the more significant that the awesome passion-pictures of Agulia and Grasso should have gained such a victory over the natural prepossessions of an English audience. Mr. Walbrook's notices of "King Lear," at the Hay market, of "Henry VIII." at His Majesty's, and of other such-like revivals are chiefly interesting as estimates of current acting and production, and the reader may be left to gather their purport for himself. The author is perhaps a trifle generous when he refers to American acting as generically so sincere, so unselfish, so absorbed in the part and the play, so perfectly oblivious of the audience." One is glad, however, to find him rendering due honour to Mr. Sothern's season of five years ago, which provided the most scholarly interpretations of Shakspeare that London has witnessed since the days of Irving. Mr. Walbrook's of course, is a chronicle, and not a reasoned continuation of dramatic history. But its records are warm and vivid, requickening abundantly the illusion of the stage, and superadding a commentary that is dexterous, sympathetic, and supremely free from critical or other bias. With its frontispiece portrait of Synge, and its excellent photographs of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Galsworthy, and Mr. Henry James, it makes a most pleasing volume. But its real success lies in the conviction which it drives home that the theatre in England has commenced again to deserve a more sustained discussion than that of the daily newspaper's lightning review.

ANTIPODEAN REPERTORY THEATRE.

Since the successful start made some six months ago by the enthusiasts for real acting in Melbourne, says an Australian correspondent, great progress has been made. Much of this is due to the energy of Mr. Gregan M'Mahon, a professional actor who gave up a good engagement to work night and day for the Repertory Theatre, and infused into the movement all his technical knowledge and artistic experience. But there was also behind it a positive craving on the part of a few, to see played the quite considerable number of new dramas that are gaining applause more and more in Europe. These we get in their printed shape, and they are very carefully read—again by the few but the few are steadily increasing in number. The second season showed only too plainly the defects of the Turn-Verein dancing hall as a theatre. The actors were content with a small audience, but it was unnecessary to have it seated in a large hall. Worse still, it was out of the way: that is to say, approachable only by a long tramway ride. So the manager in despair took the upper room of the St. Patrick's Hall, had it put in repair, painted fitted with electric light, and so converted into a theatre which would seat an audience of three hundred. Curiously enough, this was the very building in which first met the Legislative Council of Victoria sixty years ago when the colony was severed from New South Wales. Nobody present at the first night's theatricals seemed to be aware of this interesting fact, although there are plenty of men still alive in Victoria who remember the occasion. Lord Denman, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth and Lady Denman, with their staff, came to this performance, and have intimated their intention to attend at the first night of each play.

AN IBSEN PLAY.

The smaller size of the theatre renders it possible to give three performances of each play, to accommodate those who have expressed their willingness to attend. During this, the third season, they are to give Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," Elizabeth Baker's "Chains," and four single-act plays written by local aspirants, namely "The Only Game," by William Moore; "Dead Timber," by Louis Esson; "The Children's Bread," by Blamire Young; and "The Sacred Flame," by Alfred Buchanan. I have seen the rehearsals of these and think they show a great deal of promise. Buchanan is fairly well known in England as a novelist; Young is the only artist in Australia who can really make money by the sale of his pictures; and Esson, though a young writer has in my estimation put into his twenty minutes play a vivid of the true Australia, of the life in the "back blocks." "Rosmersholm" you all know, of course, with its grim ending and its pitiless, lifelike exhibition of the sordid motives which bring to dust all the hopes of each character. It was excellently played and compelled attention to the very end. It gave Ibsen his first chance in Melbourne, for every actor in it was a professional, the Rebecca West (Miss Rene Tanswell) having been quickly snatched up by the J. C. Williamson Company to play a leading part in their next production. Of her more will be heard. By the way, the said J. C. Williamson Company has amalgamated the only other capable company in Australasia, and will give us what pleases them—big plays for their big theatres. This leaves ample room for the Repertory Theatre now that its preliminary difficulties are triumphantly surmounted.

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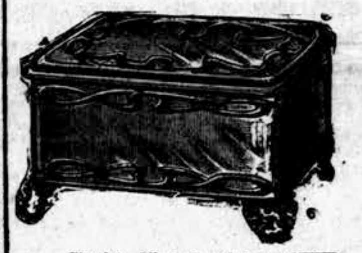

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" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

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HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

41-11, 813-10—Bick M. and R. Mahomed Ebrahimbai Gulam Saheb Londay vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitaker—Payne and Co., In Person.

43-11, 60-11—Cap and V. Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Bhican vs. Shamsuddin Pathan and others. Chit M. and K. and Mirza M. and M.

47-11, 1003-10—Craigie B. and C Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co The Bombay Cotton M and Co Ltd Payne and Co and Daph F and D.

49-11, 1121-10—Motichand and D Abdul Rahim Mahomed Narma and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

50-11, 1065-10—Dastur and Co; Bai Divalibai vs Ramdas Ratansey—Cap and V.

34-11, 131-07—Tyabji D and Co Rahimtoola Gangji vs Hasanally Sullemanji Edg. G W and Co.

46-11, 1112-10—Little and Co Gordhandas Khatau vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ltd Payne and Co.

48-11, 30-11—Madh K and C Jamnabai vs Ahmed Sulleman Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For taking Detene Esse Examination of Witness.

726-11—Payne and Co. The Bombay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

704-11—Pest R. K. and Co—R. D. Sethna vs. Haji Esmail Haji Ebrahim Rehimtoola Little and Co.

725-11—Payne and Co.—Canji Cursandas vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ltd. Nadirshah and Co.

846-11—Kanga and S. E. J. Treasurywala vs. Gasper Almeida and another—S. A. Tyabji.

770-11—Mirza M. M.—The Oriental Bank of India Ltd. vs. Surajmal and M.Jakumar Ragu B and N.

776-11—Captain and V.—S. R. Bottlewalla and Co. vs. A. Fatterle Nopper and another—Bick M. and R.

784-11—Bick M. and R.—M. J. Hakim vs. B. E. Kashinath—Wadia G. and Co.

795-11—Patell and E.—Jamasji and Maneckji vs. Ismail Peer Mahomed—Little and Co.

670-11—Little and Co—The B'Bay Steam and Co., Ltd. vs. Ramdas Vithaldas and another—Mat J. and M., Edg. G. W. and Co.

737-11—Kanga and S N H E Sukhia vs. P R Ratnagar and others Jeh G and B.

857-11—Subnis and G Amirbibi widow vs. Azizabibi widow and others Little and Co., and Subnis and G.

877-11—Capt and V Shivji Shamji vs. Chapsey Parbat and others Mat J and M.

885-11—Duph F and D R D Sethna vs. Mukind Sadu Kudulker and others K.J Dubash.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Decree Absolute.

1167-10—Subnis and G—Dharmabai vs. Narayen Kashinath.

For Confirmation of Comr's. Report and for further Directions and Costs.

605-08—Jeh G and B The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs. Shamkorebai widow and others Mulla and M and Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirza M. and M,

667-11 Metha and D. Abdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallabhdas vs Maneckbai widow and others, Little & Co.

889-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Deviprasad vs Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

361-11—Mulla and M.—Shamkorebai widow vs Narbadabai and others. Daph F. and Co. and Tyabji D. and Co.

728-01—Tyabji D. Co.—Waghji Becher and another vs Jaffer Somji Parpia—Cap and V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Cap and V, Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 26th Jan. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 26th Jan. 1912.	For week ending 26th Jan. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 26th Jan. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	34	1,003	17	970
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	24	1,008	25	976
Vessels transported	27	671	17	742
Vessels attended to	4	61	...	67
Vessels warped	3	43	...	48

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